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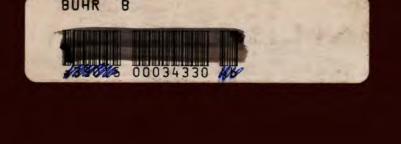
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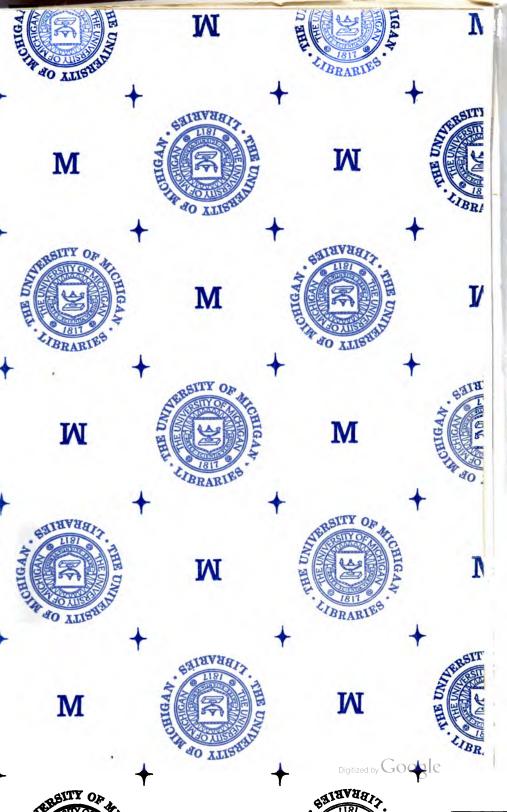
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# FIRST STEPS IN EGYPTIAN

# FIRST STEPS IN EGYPTIAN

# A BOOK FOR BEGINNERS

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E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, LITT. D.,

KEEPER OF THE EGYPTIAN AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES,
BRITISH MUSEUM

#### LONDON

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### I DEDICATE THIS LITTLE BOOK

TO

SIR FRANCIS W. GRENFELL, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., SOLDIER AND ARCHAEOLOGIST,

AS A MARK OF SINCERE GRATITUDE

AND ESTEEM.

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#### PREFACE.

THE widespread interest in Egyptology which has sprung up during the last few years has produced an increased demand for books upon every branch of the science; Egyptologists have striven to meet this demand, and the wants of almost every class of student have been adequately supplied. Only the beginner has been somewhat forgotten. One of the chief obstacles to the study of the Egyptian language is the want of suitable material for elementary work, that is to'say editions of texts of all periods of Egyptian history, which may be obtained easily and at a reasonable price. The main sources of information on ancient Egypt must always be such works as the Description de l'Égypte, the Denkmäler, the Select Papyri in the Hieratic Character in the British Museum, the editions of texts by Mariette, etc.; but these are only to be found in large libraries, and their great cost puts them out of the reach of all but the few. Moreover, many of the most important texts in them have been republished with corrections and emendations, and they have formed the subjects of special studies by various scholars who have issued the results of their labours either in the form of independent treatises or as contributions to serial archaeological periodicals. Thus there has grown up around the subject a large and scattered literature which the beginner cannot penetrate alone without loss of time.

The following pages have been drawn up with the view of helping the beginner to take his first steps in Egyptian. In

brief, they contain a sketch of the commonest and most useful facts connected with the writing and grammar, short lists of the signs and determinatives which occur most frequently, a short vocabulary of about five hundred common words, a series of thirty-one texts and extracts, with interlinear transliteration and word for word translation, which belong to the period that lies between B. C. 4200 and 200, and a few untransliterated and untranslated texts, with glossary, to be worked out independently. The Introduction is intended to enable the beginner to use with advantage and with little loss of time any of the grammars which he will find in English, French and German, and it is hoped that the frequent examples of words in it will make him familiar with the use of the alphabetic and syllabic signs and determinatives. The hieroglyphic texts which follow the Introduction include examples of the chief divisions of Egyptian literature, historical, funeral, religious, moral, mythological, etc., and the aim has been to give passages which are at once interesting and complete in themselves. The translations have been made as literal as possible.

To learn the hieroglyphic characters and words the beginner is recommended to write them out frequently. Nothing will help him so much in this direction as copying inscriptions, and nothing will teach him the values of the signs and the meanings of determinatives and words so well as constant practice in writing and reading texts. He should note, too, that a few new words learnt correctly each day will, in a short time, enable him to read new texts.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE.

London, August 31, 1895.

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<sup>\*</sup> These texts are taken from the Papyrus of Nebseni, the Papyrus of Ani (2nd edition), Lieblein, Que mon nom fleurisse, Birch, Egyptian Antiquities at Alnwick Castle, etc.

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#### INTRODUCTION.

THE first decipherer who succeeded in assigning correct values to any of the Egyptian picture signs or hieroglyphics was Dr. Thomas Young, who already in 1818 had given to six 1 characters Egyptian values which are accepted at the present time; the values of ment. three others 2 were correctly stated as far as the consonants are concerned. Four years later M. Jean François Champollion published a complete system of decipherment, and was the first European in modern times who was able to translate Egyptian inscriptions and to understand them. He recovered the long lost alphabet, and deduced the values of many of the syllabic signs from a careful and exhaustive examination of all the names and titles of Greek and Roman kings of Egypt which are found written in hieroglyphic characters, and from the bilingual inscriptions in Greek and Egyptian which are found on an obelisk that stood originally 3 on the island of Philae, and on the famous Rosetta Stone now preserved in the British Museum.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>  $Vi_{\overline{\lambda}}$ ,  $\bigcap$  i,  $\longleftarrow$  m,  $\sim$   $\sim$  n,  $\square$  p,  $\sim$   $\longrightarrow$  f,  $\simeq$  t.

<sup>\*</sup> Viz,  $\bigcirc$ ,  $\bigcirc$  and  $\bigcap$  which he read bir, ole, and osh or os, instead of ba, r or l, and s; if we accept the value of qeb for  $\bigcirc$  as some would do, we must not forget that Young assigned the value of ke to this sign.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> It was discovered by Mr. J. W. Bankes in 1815, and was removed at his expense by G. Belzoni to be set up at Kingston Hall in Dorsetshire. Both obelisk and pedestal are of red granite; the former is inscribed with one column of hieroglyphics on each side, and the latter with 24 lines of Greek.

<sup>4</sup> Southern Egyptian Gallery, No. 24.

Great antiquity of picture writing. The inventors of the Egyptian system of picture writing are unknown and it is impossible either to assign a date to the period when it was introduced into Egypt, or to say what people first made use of it; that it belongs to a remote antiquity is certain. It is a remarkable fact that, whereas the ancient inhabitants of Mesopotamia, who wrote their inscriptions in cuneiform characters which were originally pictures like the Egyptian signs, modified them in such a way that their original forms had disappeared some thousands of years before Christ, the Egyptians preserved the original forms of their picture signs from the time of the first historical king Mena to the period of the rule of the Roman Emperors, that is to say for a space of about five thousand years.

Permanence of hieroglyphic characters.

Various kinds of hieroglyphic writing. Egyptian writing exists in three forms to which the names Hieroglyphic, Hieratic and Demotic have been given. Hieroglyphic<sup>2</sup> or picture writing is the earliest form known, and it remained in constant use in all periods of Egyptian history; it was employed chiefly for monumental purposes, *i. e.*, for inscriptions upon tombs of all kinds, temples, stelae, etc. The oldest hieroglyphic inscriptions are probably those which are found in the mastaba tomb of Seker-khā-baiu, which MM. Mariette and Maspero believe to belong to the period of the first dynasty or

<sup>1</sup> This fact is proved by the fragment of a baked clay tablet, found on the site of the ancient Nineveh, whereon we have a number of cuneiform characters and the original pictures from which they have been developed arranged in parallel columns. The fragment is exhibited in the Nineveh Gallery, Tablecase B. No. K. 8520; for the literature see Bezold, Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets in the Kouyunjik Collection, vol. II., p. 934.

<sup>2</sup> The first to describe the hieroglyphic characters systematically was the late Dr. Birch. In Bunsen's Egypt's Place in Universal History, Vol. 1. London, 1867, pp. 505—579 he quoted, with references, some 890 signs, and gave 201 determinatives. Lists of characters have also been given by de Rougé, Chrestomathie Égyptienne, Paris, 1867, p. 86 ff.; Brugsch, Hieroglyphische Grammatik, Leipzig, 1872, pp. 119—138; Loret, Manuel de la Langue Égyptienne, Paris, 1889, pp. 113—135; and Erman, Aegyptische Grammatik, Berlin, 1894, pp. 171—193.

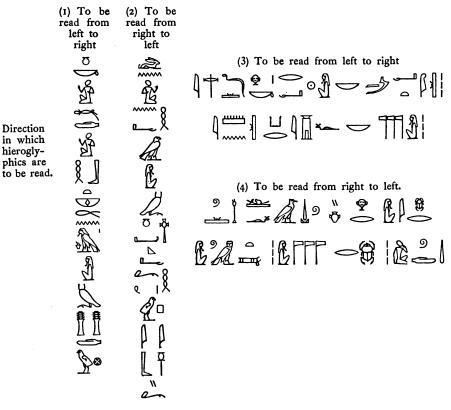
earlier. Hieratic is a form of writing in which only the most salient features of the hieroglyphics or pictures are preserved. 1 It originated, no doubt, in the hastily written memoranda and drafts of inscriptions with which the scribes supplied the masons or sculptors who cut hieroglyphics in stone, and subsequently it was much used in making copies of literary compositions on papyrus, and for letters, etc. Demotic<sup>2</sup> is an abbreviated form of hieratic writing which was much used in legal documents from about B. C. 650 to the Roman period.

Hieroglyphics are written in columns or in horizontal lines which are sometimes to be read from left to right, and sometimes from right to left. In the former case the writing follows phic inthe direction in which Assyrian and Ethiopic texts are written, and in the latter that of inscriptions in Phoenician, Syriac and Arabic. This being so it is impossible to say which is the proper direction; there seems to be no example of a text written from left to right, and from right to left, alternately (βουστροφηδόν) as is found in Himyaritic. To ascertain the direction in which an inscription is to be read we observe in which way men, and birds, and animals face, and then read towards them. When hieroglyphics are written in columns this rule generally enables us to ascertain the correct order of the letters in the words. Allowance must, however, be made at times for the scribe's ideas of symmetry which made him misplace a letter that the balance of the arrangement of the hieroglyphics might be maintained. The following examples explain this paragraph.

Egyptian palaeogra-Hieroglyscriptions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For lists of hieratic characters see Pleyte, Catalogue raisonné de Types Égyptiens Hiératiques, Leyden, 1865; Levi, Raccolta dei Segni ieratici Egizi, Turin, 1880.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For the Demotic characters see Brugsch, Grammaire Démotique, Berlin, 1855, p. 18, and plates A. B. C. at the end of the book; Hess, Der Demotische Roman von Stne Ha-m-us, Leipzig, 1888, pp. 190-205.



- (1) nuk seseț hebet en ba em Tețțețu
- (2) un-à ḥenā Ḥeru em net qāḥ pui àbi
- (3) anet hra-k Rā neb maāt amen kara-f neb neteru
- (4) xepera heri-ab uta-f utu mețu xeper neteru tememu.

Hieratic and Demotic. Hieratic is usually written in horizontal lines which are to be read from right to left, but in some papyri of the XIIth dynasty preserved at Berlin and in the British Museum the texts are arranged in short columns. Demotic texts are usually read from right to left.

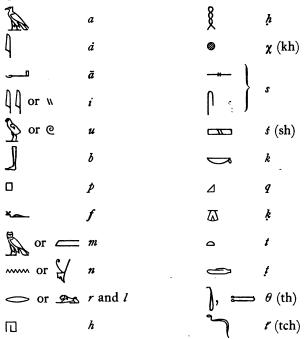
Hieroglyphics as ideographs and phonetics. Every hieroglyphic could be used either to express an idea, in which case it is called an ideograph, or as a character which represented a sound, in which case it is called a phonetic; phonetic characters may be either alphabetic or syllabic. Thus ye,

reθ (for remθ), represents a man,  $\infty$  maa, an eye,  $\rightleftharpoons$  hentasu, a lizard, a mau, a lion, h maxait, a pair of scales, sa, a goose, and so on; these are examples of ideographs. But is the letter p,  $\infty$  is the letter f,  $\infty$  is the letter r,  $\infty$ is the letter t, and so on. The signs  $\blacksquare$ ,  $\sim$ ,  $\bigcirc$ , and  $\bigcirc$ represent a door, a worm or snake of some kind, a mouth, and a hand, and, originally, when used as ideographs, would probably be pronounced ptah (?), fent, re and tet; at a very early period, however, these, together with about twenty other ideographs, were set apart to represent alphabetic sounds. These sounds seem to have been obtained in the following way: the Origin of sound of the first letter in the name of an object was given to signs. the picture or character which represented it, and henceforward the character bore that phonetic value. Thus is the picture of a door made up of a number of boards fastened together by three cross-pieces at the back, and there is no doubt that the word for door was connected with the root pth "to open", and that it was pronounced something like ptah (compare the Hebrew  $\neg \neg \neg \neg \neg p \not= thah$ ); the sound of the first letter of ptah is p, and henceforward the phonetic value of  $\blacksquare$  was p. Similarly to the signs \*\_, \_ and \_, the initial sounds of the words for which were f, r, and f, were assigned the alphabetic values of f, r, and f. Signs having alphabetic values are used to form words without any reference to their ideographic meanings. Thus the group of signs from sthe word for "knife". The first | is the picture of the back of a chair, as we have seen is the picture for a snake, mm is the picture of the wavy surface of water, and as we have seen, of a hand; the last two signs are determinative characters which will be discussed presently. Now in the word sfnt all these signs are used Names of to express sounds only, and their original ideographic meanings used as of chair-back, snake, water, and hand are not considered. The phonetics Egyptians must have found at a very early date that when they reference needed to write the name of some foreign country or king, they meanings.

ideographs

were obliged to use their ideographic signs to express alphabetic sounds only, or perhaps they found it necessary to preserve words by writing them alphabetically. Be this as it may, the use of alphabetic signs in Egypt is very ancient, for in the oldest inscriptions they appear side by side with signs used ideographically. Why the Egyptians did not go a step farther and abolish all signs which were not used alphabetically cannot be said; we owe them much, however, for our English alphabet is derived from the cursive hieratic forms of certain hieroglyphics through the Phoenician and Greek alphabets. The Egyptian alphabetic characters are as follows:—

Egyptian alphabetic signs.



The values given above are those of one of the many systems of transliteration which have been proposed since the decipherment of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and though it is probable

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For proofs of this statement see J. de Rougé, Mémoire sur l'origine Égyptienne de l'Alphabet Phénicien, Paris, 1874, 820; Dr. Maunde Thompson, Handbook to Greek and Latin Palaeography, London, 1893, plate facing p. 10;

that a few of them will eventually be modified, they are sufficiently simple and accurate to be retained for some time. It is Affinity of evident from the above signs that we are dealing with an alphabet which resembles that of Phoenician or Hebrew, Syriac, bets. Arabic, and the like, and it is equally clear that only the consonants which constitute the pith and substance of the language were set down as real letters, whilst, of the vowel-sounds, only the fuller ones, and even those not always, were represented by certain consonants. The pronunciation of Egyptian words was, of course, known to the educated in all periods, but curiously enough the Egyptians never invented a system of marks like the "points" in Arabic, Hebrew, and Syriac, whereby the correct vocalisation of every word was preserved. Speaking generally, the three primary vowel sounds A, I, U, were represented by  $\downarrow$ ,  $\downarrow \downarrow$ , and  $\$ , and these are practically equivalent to the Hebrew letters \*, \*, and 1; for the other signs \_\_\_ may be transcribed in Hebrew by y ayin, | by 3, 0 by 5, www by 1, ⇔ by ¬, □ by ¬, ⊗ by ¬ (s) has the sound of ch in the Scotch word loch, or the German Rache), -- by [?], | by  $\mathbf{v}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}$  represents a sound similar to the hard g with which the people in Northern Africa pronounce the strongly articulated guttural 5),  $\triangle$  by  $\square$ ,  $\Longrightarrow$  and  $\square$  by  $\square$ ,  $\Longrightarrow$  by  $\square$ , and  $\square$  by  $\square$ . From what has been said above it will be understood that the vowel sounds with which the Egyptian pronounced many of their words

tic alpha-

Dr. Maunde Thompson in Facsimiles of MSS. published by the Palaeographical Society, Series II. plate 101; the article Alphabetum (Daremberg and Saglio, Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines, Paris, 1873, p. 188 f.) by F. Lenormant; Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, 2 vols. London, 1883; and Kirchoff, Studien zur Geschichte des Griechischen Alphabets, Berlin, 1877.

<sup>1</sup> Among recent contributions to Egyptian phonology the following should be consulted: Brugsch, Die Aegyptologie, Leipzig, 1891, p. 42; Erman, Das Verhältniss des Aegyptischen zu den semitischen Sprachen (Zeitschrift d. Deutsch. Morgenl. Gesellsch. Bd. XLVI. ss. 93-129); and Steindorff, Das altägyptische Alphabet und seine Umschreibung (ibid. ss. 709-730).

are unknown, and where this is the case a short e is usually inserted to make the transliteration pronounceable; thus infragood" is usually transcribed nefer, intraction on.

Direct and symbolic meanings of ideographs. Ideographic signs, i. e., those which express an idea, are sometimes to be interpreted literally, and sometimes symbolically, thus sess "nest", sexet "field", ineb "wall", texen "obelisk", are examples of ideographs which are to be understood literally; but the musical instrument is symbolic of "happiness", the seal Q of "treasure", the instrument of "God", the bier of "death", and so on.

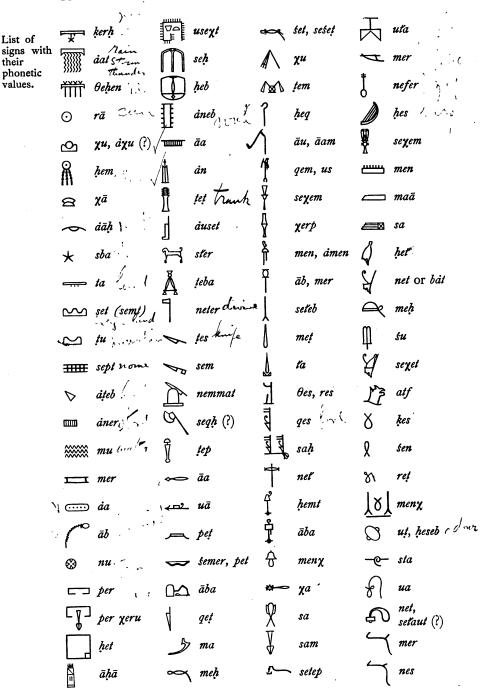
Phonetic values of ideo-graphs.

The phonetic values of ideographic signs were employed in the spelling of words without any reference to the original ideographic meaning. Thus the picture of a digging tool, the phonetic value of which is mer, is found in the words mer "to love", mer "tree", mer "eye", simply because it has the syllabic value of mer. Again the picture of a branch of a tree, is found in the words after", and mer "to engrave", etc., but only as a syllabic value. In theory every hieroglyphic could be used both as an ideograph and as a syllable. Some ideographs have more than one phonetic value, in which case they are called polyphones, and many different ideographs have similar values, in which case they are called homophones. The following signs and their values should be learnt by heart:—

Polyphones and homophones.

List of signs with their phonetic values.

							9
A-	l χu	_9	ļā	M	' qem	8	bener
	teser	5	at	Æ	ti	8-	neťem
B	χen	<u> </u>	sef	X	pa	Å,	uat
	<i>tebā</i>	1	usr	K	ten	3	χα
~	d ka, met	KK	χen		rexit	Ž.	meḥ
<del>fle</del>	sem	总	χent	Z	ťa	$\overline{\mathbb{V}}$	<b>ḥ</b> a
-V	- seb	£	fent hose			Ţ	neḥeb
7	sem _	Λ	mester åten 🎉 🔌		meḥ ṭenḥ	77	enen
ß	<b>ản</b>	D,	setem	ß	maāt, su		su
à	šes (šems)	$\chi$	áp .	•	år, sa 🛶	_	res
<u>\\\</u>	θet	*	āau ,	<b>∕</b> €≍	ān	ئ	qemā
2	ret, uār 🗸		$ar{a}b$		χα	{	renp
	āu	$\approx$	xepes .			Í	trà
5	ser	_02	peḥ	$\mathcal{L}$	hefen	ŢŢŢŢ	sa ·
TAN	sāb		uhem, nem		serq		sexet
M	set	•	heru, bak	<u></u>	qem	<b>*</b>	mes
M	nefer ; .v *		bazzni	VII.	net, bāt	٠ ١ ١, ١	<u>ķe</u> t
Z.		\$				1	sen
<b>577</b>	ka ( - /			× '/	am truc	P	<i>sen</i>
						∯.	<u></u> hen
	ab coli	ST.	ur		hen ' 't	j, þ	ut
 FA	ba 2 11	2	ba and			Pr	<i>às</i>
	( )	313 ·			,	ur <b>∄</b> k	ter
_	peķ			<u>.</u>	sek		pet
		_TE/3		^			- ,

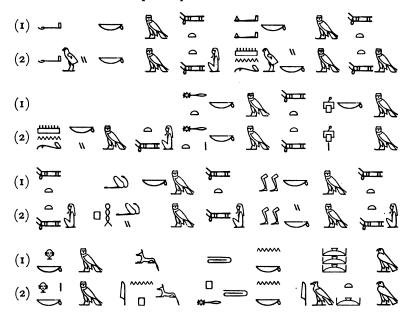


							٠,	
$\propto$	ā <u></u>	Δ	ţā	Ĭ	<u></u> hes		χent	List of signs with
<del>≻∞</del>	heta es .	$\Diamond$	<u></u> hap	Ш	χent		<i>àm</i>	their phonetic
×□×	net	×	uu, ur, ses	X	qebḥ	<b>**</b>	uā, uḥā	values.
<b>-1111-</b>	sa	П	mer	<b>Q</b>	<u></u> hen		χer	, .
	āper	-	rer	Q̄	mā	N	hem A	
	nub	=	<u>t</u> eben	ロ	āb, usex	*	nef ~~	in the
	<u>h</u> et	0	ren	<b>₩</b>	ba		āḥā	
	smu, usm	C	tenā, pex	$\Theta$	ta	$\mathbb{I}$	χent	
<b>∆</b> "	χ <i>aker</i>	$\bigcap$	<u>her</u>	D	ta	<b>#</b>	se <b>š</b> ep	
Q	sen .		teţ	ھے	<u>hetep</u>	<b>A</b>	āu	
Ω	sen, i.	<del>——</del>	qen, lala		<b>ā</b> a	<del>ਪ੍ਰਿ</del> ਪੈ	ḥer, uat, māten	
7	ānx	<b>→</b>	amsu, min	<b>\( \bar{\Pi} \)</b>	χer	<del>}==</del>	tem	
<b>⊗</b> .	sep	a	àp	$\overline{}$	neb	4	āmaχ	
Θ	paut	Ö	nu	<b>v</b>	ķeb	+	àm	
<del>∪</del> , D	\(\chi^{emi}\)	б	χnem	<b>M</b>	ān	*	<b>xesef</b>	
Δ	sept'	♡	<b>ab</b>	•	nem		sexet	

## DETERMINATIVES.

As long as the Egyptians used picture writing pure and simple their meaning was easily understood, but when they began to spell their words with alphabetic signs and syllabic values of picture signs which had no reference whatever to the original meaning of the signs, it was at once found necessary to indicate in some way the meaning and even sounds of many of the words so written; this they did by adding to them signs which we call determinatives. It is impossible to say when the Egyptians first began to add determinatives to their words, but all hiero-

Great antiquity of the use of determinatives. glyphic inscriptions known contain them, and it would seem that they originated in prehistoric times. It is, however, clear that they occur less frequently in the texts of the earlier than of the later dynasties. The following example will show how determinatives were added, and how ideographs were spelled out in alphabetic signs, and what alterations were made when ancient texts were copied by scribes.



The version given in (1) is from the pyramid of Unas, the last king of the Vth dynasty, and that in (2) is from a coffin of the XIth or XIIth dynasty (see Maspero, Rec. de Trav., t. III, p. 201).

Meanings of words indicated by determinatives. It frequently happened that two or more words of different meanings had the same sound; in such cases the proper determinative is most useful in determining the exact sense of a word. Thus \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \bar{a} \) \( \b

tive of abstract ideas, and by the determinative of evil or discomfort.

Determinatives may be divided into two groups: those which General determine a single species, and those which determine a whole cific deterclass. Examples of the first group are texen "obelisk", minatives.

ses "nest", a "donkey", etc.; strictly speaking this group consists of pictures of objects preceded by the words for them written in alphabetic and syllabic characters. Of general determinatives the following are the most used:-

Character	Determinative of	Char	acter	Determinative of	
ı. 🥍 ·	to call	16.	<b>V</b>	to cut, slay	Common
2.	man	17.	Ŋ.	fire, to burn	deter- minatives.
3.	to eat, to think, to	18.	$\mathcal{Q}$	odour	
_	speak, and whatever is done with the mouth	19.	<b>**</b>	to overthrow	
. &	inorthous	20.		strength	
4· ஹ̃ 5· ଐ	inertness woman	21.	Λ	actions performed with the legs	
6. A or \	god, what is divine	22.	9	flesh	
7.	goddess	23.	尺	animal	
8. ∯	tree	24.	3	bird	
A	plant, flower	25.		evil, little	
	earth, land	26.		fish	
II. <del>L</del>	road, to travel	27.		rain, storm-cloud, thunder	
12. 🗠	foreign land	28.	$\odot$	time	
13. <del>IIII</del>	nome	29.	⊗	town, city, village	
14. *****	water	3o.	<b>0111</b> 0	stone	
15.	house	3 r.	or &	metal	

Character	Determinative of	Character	Determinative of
32.	wood	35. ₹	liquid, unguent
33. 🏣	wind, air	36. 🚤	abstract idea.
34.	foreigner		

The following words will show how the above are used.

Examples of words with common determinatives.

ı.		näs	to call
2.	A MARINE SE	$ar{a}b$	a priest
3.	110	à <b>m</b>	to eat
		surā	to drink
		sexa	to remember
		ķer	to be silent
		ţept	to taste
4.	~~~ Ø	ķenen	to be exhausted
5.	Sol .	sat	daughter
6.	- B17	χeperà	the god Khepera
7.		Mer-seķer	the goddess Merseker
8.		ā\$	cedar, persea tree
9.	T T	ānχ	flower
10.		sexet	field
II.	$\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{Z}_{\frac{\pi^*}{2}}$	seuau	to make to depart
12.	⇒¤ 6 ~~~~	Reθennu	Northern Syria
13.		<i>Ḥerui</i>	the nome of two gods

14.		qeb <b>ḥ</b>	cold water
15.		bexennu	house
16.	130	sma	to slay
17.		ta	to burn
18.		\$efut	putrid sore
19.		se <b>xer</b>	to throw down
20.		āľa <b>u</b>	violence
		āḥā	to stand
		peḥ	to arrive
		hab	to send
		χen <u>t</u>	to step
	^ ^	sper	to come
22.	8	<i>ḥāu</i>	members
23.	7 Q.m.	pennu	mouse
24.		apţ	duck
25.	-1-1	ätu	the destitute
26.		nāru	the naru fish
27.		<i>§enr</i> ā	tempest
28.		rek	time
		hru	day
29.		Abțu	Abydos
3o.	≥ % <b>=</b>	ret	sandstone

31.	<b>~</b>	teḥt	lead
32.	<del></del>	ses	bolt
33.	~ \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	meḥ	air, wind
34.		Āāmu	Asiatics
35.		merḥet	unguent
36.		χet	thing.

Plurality of determinatives. Many words have more than one determinative. Thus bejes "to be exhausted" is determined by "exhaustion", and "evil"; and gebh "cold water" is determined by (the phonetic value of which is gebh) "water flowing from the top of a vase", and "water", and "a thing which contains water"; sat "to slay" is determined by "something which is hacked to pieces", "a knife", and "strength"; and "strength"; and "man"; "fa māhani "carrier of milk" is determined by "liquid", "strength", and "man"; "the phonetic value of which is rexit, "man", and "woman", and he sign of the plural.

Words having no determinative. A large number of words are written without any determinative, e. g., henā "with", im dm "in", māk "verily", etc.; these and similar common words were probably thought to need no determinative.

Many words are spelt wholly with alphabetic characters, e. g., sesseni "lily", mainer "stone", mainer "stone", semeni "left side", sell heqt "beer", etc.; but the greater number are written with a mixture of alphabetic and syllabic signs, which, though eventually helpful in showing the correct reading of the words, are at first confusing. Thus am "to eat" is written

Use of syllabic with alphabetic

If and  $i \in e$ ,  $i \in e$ , which does not mean that we are to read the word  $i \in e$ , but only  $i \in e$ , was only added to help the reader to give the sound of the word readily; similarly mestem "eye-paint" is written & , i. e., mestem + m; and merer "to love" is written mer + r + r, etc. For convenience' sake we may call such alphabetic helps to the reading of words "phonetic complements". Many examples occur of words which are practically written twice, once in alphabetic and once in syllabic signs, e. g., neterit "goddesses", wherein to neter are added the signs ter and the determinative of divinity; "courtyard of a temple" wherein we have the signs  $\frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{2}b$  +  $\frac{1}{2}a$ ; Tem "the god Tmu", where we have a + b = t + b = t m = t "eternity", where we have  $n + \frac{1}{2} neh + \frac{1}{2} h + \frac{1}{2} h$ ;  $ta + \int_{a}^{\infty} a + -c$  sta "to bring", where we have  $\int_{a}^{\infty} s + c + c$   $\int_{a}^{\infty} a + c$  sta;  $\int_{a}^{\infty} \int_{a}^{\infty} xeper$  "to come into being", 

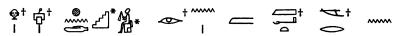
The values of many characters have been ascertained by means of the variant readings which are found in different copies of ance of the same text; compare the following:—

variant readings.

We have now seen how ideographs and alphabetic and syllabic phonetic signs, and determinatives may be used in writing words, let us now take a connected passage from a text and observe how the hieroglyphics are arranged therein.

Extract from a text analysed.

In the first place we must break the extract up into words, for whether written horizontally or perpendicularly the words of an inscription are never separated from each other by the Egyptians. Thus we have:—



The determinatives are marked by \* and the syllabic values by +; the remaining signs are alphabetic. The passage may be transliterated: - au ari-na heseset reθ hereret neteru her-s au țā-na tau en heger sesa-a at au ses-na Heru em per-f an aā re-a em senit an pet em nemmat-a sem-a her-sa yent ari-na em maat mer en suten, and read:-

"I have done (au ari-na) what is pleasing (heseset) to men (reθ), and what is gratifying (hereret) unto the gods (neteru); because of it (her-s) I have given (du ta-na) cakes (tau) to (en) the hungry (heger), I have satisfied (sesa-a) the poor and needy (at), I have followed (au ses-na) Horus (Heru) in (em) his house (per-f), not (an) magnifying (aa) my mouth (re-a) against (em) nobles (senit), not (an) making long (pet) in (em) my stride (nemmat-a), I walked (sem-a) according (her-sa) to the step of measure (xenf), I wrought (ari-na) according to (em) what was right and true (maāt), which was beloved (mer) by (en) the king (suten)."

It has been shown on p. 17 how variant readings supply the correct values of many syllabic signs, and it is self-evident that the probable meaning of many words can be at once known by the determinatives which follow them, but there remains a large number of words the exact meaning of which cannot be exactly stated by the help of the hieroglyphics only. The early decipherers of the cuneiform inscriptions, when once they had obtained the alphabetic and syllabic values of the signs, relied largely on their knowledge of the languages cognate to that which they were studying for help in determining verbal forms, Importand for a supply of roots which, having made allowances for ance of change in letters, etc., they believed would give them a clue to languages the meanings which they sought. Thus Sir Henry Rawlinson relied upon Zend and Sanskrit in his immortal work on the of cunei-Behistun Inscription, and Norris and others succeeded in de-hieroglyciphering Babylonian and Assyrian inscriptions by the help of scriptions.

Difficulty of finding the meanings of words.

cognate in decipherment form and

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numerical forms, and, can be demined, and that the worldth are above to the words in Doyld indicate the arrest
collisation. Where there exists no Doyld equivalent to a worldmeaning of which campit be because by its alternatively
consected that word and may be pleased in The Clawbia,
inples show the coose commentum in Egyptum and Doyld
ids.

Egyptian			LTL
<b>⊕</b> I	r.	TAR	100
<del>*</del> 	ţŒ	nie"	SET
	771	Tille	PA.T
	3.5	ner ei	कुंब
	paur .	ememon	Trees 5
		signamin:	METEE
	162 A 7-2	TIT	perme
	170	II PE	<b>B</b> :. <b>C</b>
	e7.7	because in	eepe
- 13 E	,fa	ti auty	उंग
	FEEL!	<u>man</u>	P1
<u> </u>	Fi	mouth	<b>k</b> ¬
	दुराध्ये	bosom	ROTA
1-8	i:f	father	<b>ಆ</b> ರ್ಬ

1 The Coptic alphabet is as follows:— a a fi k e g.  $\infty$  d e e,  $\Im \tau$ , u  $\overline{v}$ , o th, 1 i, u k, d i, u u. u u,  $\Im x$ . o a u p. p r. e s.  $\tau$  t,  $\tau$  y,  $\Phi$  ph,  $\infty$  kh,  $\Psi$  ps,  $\bullet$   $\overline{v}$ ,  $\underline{u}$  sk,  $\Im$  f,  $\delta$  k,  $\Phi$  k.  $\infty$  dj.  $\sigma$  tci,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ti.

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Hebrew and other Semitic dialects. Now although Egyptian is, in many particulars, similar to the great family of Semitic languages, yet among them all there is none which is as valuable in explaining its words and grammar as are Zend and Sanskrit to the Persian cuneiform inscriptions, and as are Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee to the cuneiform inscriptions which are written in the Semitic dialects of the ancient dwellers in theland which lay between the Tigris and Euphrates. We must, then, look elsewhere for help in determining the meaning of Egyptian words, and we find it in the language called Coptic, i. e., the Egyptian language of the Graeco-Roman period which is written in Greek letters, and has been preserved for us chiefly by the ecclesiastical literature of the Egyptian Christians. Early in the first quarter of this century Champollion found it of the greatest value in deciphering the hieroglyphic inscriptions, indeed it is most probable that without the great knowledge of Coptic which he possessed his labours would never have been crowned with such brilliant success; the value of the study of this language remains undiminished for the purposes of Egyptian philology, and every student of hieroglyphics should make himself acquainted with as much of it as possible.1

Great value of Coptic.

It is not possible to say when the Egyptian language was first written in Greek letters; some believe the Bible to have been translated into Coptic in the second and others in the eighth century of our era. Be that as it may, it is a fact that Coptic has preserved a large number of the words which are found in ancient hieroglyphic inscriptions, and when an allowance has been made for phonetic decay and for the changes of letters which occur in all dialects of cognate languages, it is found that the meanings of words suggested by their determinatives are confirmed, that new ones are supplied, that many

Ancient Egyptian words preserved in Coptic.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The beginner will find Steindorff's Koptische Grammatik, Berlin, 1894, a very useful book; it contains 64 pages of Coptic text and a vocabulary which will carry him on to larger works.

Egyptian and Coptic words compared.

grammatical forms, etc., can be identified, and that the vowels which are added to the words in Coptic indicate the correct vocalization. Where there exists no Coptic equivalent of a word, the meaning of which cannot be decided by its determinative, the sense of that word can only be guessed at. The following examples show the close connection of Egyptian and Coptic words.

Egyptian			Coptic
<b>∲</b> I	ḥrā	face	2pa 1
<u>⇔</u>	xat.	body	ಶೆнт
<u> </u>	ren	name	ран
	pet	heaven	Фє
	<b>x</b> atur	ichneumon	ше <del>оо</del> гу –
	nehet	sycamore	нолбе
	bàa en pet	iron	эпінэд
	χeper	to be	шωπι
	4.7	1	0 -
	erțeb	because of	<del>со</del> ре
	fa	to carry	dø1 6 <del>0</del> 16
2 22 0			
	fa	to carry	døı
	fa remθ	to carry	ромі Чъ
	fa remθ re	to carry man mouth	bω bωwι d <b>w</b> ı

<sup>1</sup> The Coptic alphabet is as follows:— a a, h b,  $\nabla g$ ,  $\infty$  d,  $\in e$ ,  $\Im \tau$ ,  $\pi \vec{e}$ ,  $\bullet$  th, 1 i,  $\pi$  k,  $\Im$  l,  $\pi$  m,  $\pi$  n,  $\Im x$ , o o,  $\pi$  p,  $\nabla r$ ,  $\circ s$ ,  $\tau$  t,  $\tau$  y,  $\Phi$  ph,  $\mathcal{N}$  kh,  $\Psi$  ps,  $\omega$   $\vec{v}$ ,  $\Psi$  sh,  $\Psi$  f,  $\mathcal{N}$  h,  $\mathcal{N}$  h,  $\mathcal{N}$  ti.

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	māu	lion	ITOM
	bener	date palm	ренив
Д •••	<b>x</b> emt	copper	pomt
<b>1</b> **	aŧ	back	ωτ
	neḥem	to deliver	июбеч
	<u> </u> heqer	to hunger	<b>QRO</b>
	surà	to drink	cω
0	erper	temple	е <b>р</b> феі

## Pronouns.

The personal pronominal suffixes are:

Sing. I. 
$$|, |, |, |, |, |, |$$
  $d$  Plur. I.  $n$ 

"  $2 \text{ m}$ .  $|, |, |, |, |, |, |, |$   $d$  Plur. I.  $|, |, |, |$   $d$ 

"  $2 \text{ m}$ .  $|, |, |, |, |, |$   $d$ 

"  $2 \text{ m}$ .  $|, |, |, |, |$   $d$ 

"  $2 \text{ m}$ .  $|, |, |, |, |$   $d$ 

"  $3 \text{ m}$ .  $|, |, |, |, |$   $d$ 

"  $3 \text{ m}$ .  $|, |, |, |$   $d$ 

"  $3 \text{ m}$ .  $|, |, |, |$   $d$ 

"  $3 \text{ m}$ .  $|, |, |, |$   $d$ 

"  $3 \text{ m}$ .  $|, |, |, |$   $d$ 

"  $a$ 

The following examples illustrate their use:-

The forms of the pronouns are: -

The demonstrative pronouns are:

Plur.	m.	<b>1</b>	āpen, pen	these
"	f.	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	apten, peten	these
"		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	nefa	those
"		Ä.	na	these
"		RAN	pau	these.

Other words for this are II or II enen, and of of ennu.

The relative pronouns are:—  $\downarrow \stackrel{\sim}{\downarrow} \stackrel{\circ}{a}$  and  $\stackrel{\sim}{a}$  ent, or enti, or enti, or enter.

## Nouns.

Nouns in the Singular. Masculine nouns end in u, though this characteristic letter is usually omitted by the scribe: e. g., hru "day", see "brother", etc. Feminine nouns end in t, e. g., redat "side", aint "valley", auset "place", amentet "west", etc. Masc. nouns in the plural end in u or iu; e. g., redat "seru "princes", we will utennu "offerings", apiu "envoys", apiu "e

Nouns in the Plural.

The oldest way of expressing the plural is by writing the ideograph or picture sign three times:—

<u> </u>	qesu	bones
	åat	regions, zones
	sexet	fields

കൈ	* * *			țepu abeț	beginnings of month	
ស្សាសា	*	*	*	iehn noci	beginnings of months	
<u> </u>				åbu	hearts	
ለ ለ ለ				ànnu	offerings	
111				useru	powers	
<del>VVV</del>				sexemu	forms.	

These examples are taken from the pyramid texts of the Vth and VIth dynasties; in the same texts we find also vu "intelligences", and vu "chiefs", i. e., an ideograph written once and also thrice followed by which afterwards, when modified into vu or vu or vu which afterwards, when modified into vu or vu became the common sign of the plural. Words spelt in full with alphabetic signs are also followed, at times, in these texts by vu; e. g., vu diffathers", vu or vu wheat", vu betet "barley", vu barley ba

The plural is also expressed in the earliest times by writing the word in alphabetic or syllabic signs followed by the determinative written thrice: e. g.,

AAA	neterul	goddesses
<b>雪</b> 0 *	unnut	hours
三多	me <b>ru</b>	lakes
AAAQ-1	åru	divine guardians
<b>∀</b> ≝	åpt	registers
	<i>sesat</i>	darknesses

	äārut	uraei
O	henu	coffins
7 kg 111	ťāmu	sceptres
	sept	nomes
	pet	heavens.

Other examples of ways of writing the plural are:

āat "stones", senut "granaries", sāt "sand",

ihent "priestesses". \* fuau "praises",

hent "priestesses". \* denue "praises",

denue "mighty deeds", sand ",

denue "priestesses". \* denue "praises",

denue "mighty deeds", sand ",

denue "praises", sand ",

denue "priestesses". \* denue "praises",

denue "mighty deeds", sand ",

denue "mighty deeds", sand ",

denue "praises", sand ",

denue "priestesses". \* denue "praises",

denue "praises", sand ",

denue "priestesses". \* denue "praises",

denue

The dual.

In the oldest inscriptions the dual is usually expressed by doubling the ideograph; e. g., mesterui "two ears", yuti "two horizons", baui neterui "two souls divine", etc. Frequently the word is spelt alphabetically or syllabically and is determined by the double ideograph; e. g., petti "two heavens", which strictly speaking should be written 11, indicated the dual to the latest times; compare was aāui "two hands", and this sign, which strictly speaking should be written 11, indicated the dual to the latest times; compare was aāui "two hands", which strictly speaking should be written 11, indicated the dual to the latest times; compare was aāui "two hands", which strictly speaking should be written in the same inscription was retui "two feet", also written in the same inscription was retuing the two great obelisks" (also written in the same inscription was retuing the same inscription was returned by the double ideograph; e. g., was returned to be a same inscription was returned by the same inscription was r

In Egyptian the noun is undeclined.

## THE ARTICLE.

Definite article.

The definite article masculine is or pa, feminine is ta; the plural is na.

## EXAMPLES.

K IN IN	pa ser	the	prince
	pa ḥer	the	terrifier
	pa Rā	the	Ŝun
K N I S	pa sen	the	brother
Bf AX	pa suten	the	king
and I have	ta reäat	the	side
	ta hurere	the	flower
	ta äuset	the	place
M CO M	na ābauti	the	strivings
	na reθ	the	men
M WILLIAM W	na sauabu	the	persea tree
EASI A	na àlau	the	thieves
BP AX	pa neter	the	god
	pa sep	the	time
	pa āā	the	great one
RT AX	pa ki	the	other
	pa yemti	the	coppersmith
	ta ant	the	valley
	ta paut neteru {	the the	company of gods
	ta het		temple
F Bell	na ānu	the	scribes

Indefinite article.

The masc. indefinite article is expressed by  $\sqrt{1}$  www  $u\bar{a}$  en literally "one of", and the fem. by  $\sqrt{1}$   $u\bar{a}t$  en.

#### EXAMPLES.

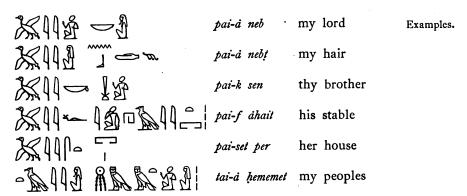
Definite article and suffixes.

From the union of the definite article with the personal suffixes is formed the following series of words:—

#### SINGULAR.

#### PLURAL.

These are added to words in the following way:-

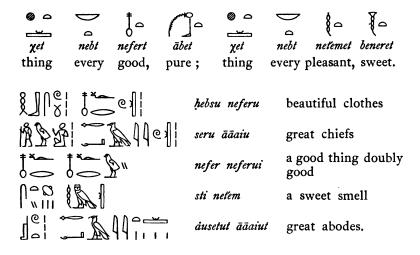


	tai-à māàu	my hair
BU SHE	tai-k mut	thy mother
	tai-f hemt	his wife
	tai-f suten ḥemt	his queen
	tai-set äuset	her place
	pai-ten ahai	your sentences of death
	pai-sen ḥetrā	their tribute
X MIII Y	pai-u peḥ	their arrival
隆全衛 登IFT (A)	nai-à seru	my princes
Marie Marie	nai-k aaut	thy cattle
M. C. M.	nai-sen uti	their coffins
	nai-u nebu	their lords.

# Adjectives.

The adjective is, in form, often similar to the noun, with which it agrees in gender and number; with a few exceptions it comes after its noun, e. g.,

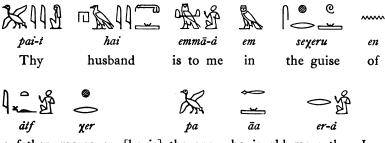
	hru nefer	a good day
~ 101	sa åqer	a wise man
Johex =	betau āa	great wickedness
	metet nefert	fine speech
	bant nebt	every evil
	bețet nebt	every abominable thing.



The adjectives "royal" and "divine" are usually written before the noun: e. g.,

mesu "royal children", suten mut "royal mothers", suten per "royal house" (i. e., palace), neter het "divine house" (i. e., temple), I neter hen "divine servant", I neter atf "divine father".

Adjectives are without degrees of comparison in Egyptian, but Methods of the comparative and superlative may be expressed in the fol- adjectives. lowing manner:--



a father, moreover, [he is] the one who is old more than I.

Thou wilt be wise more than he in keeping silence.

[It is] good to hearken more than anything, i. e., to listen, or to obey, is better than anything, or best of all.

au - set nefer em hāt - set er set hemt nebt
Was she beautiful in her person more than woman any.

## Numbers.

$$mab$$
 = 30

 $mab$  = 30

 $mab$  = 30

 $mab$  = 30

 $mab$  = 40

 $mab$  = 50

 $mab$  = 60

 $mab$  = 70

 $mab$  = 60

 $mab$  = 70

 $mab$  = 60

 $mab$  = 70

 $mab$ 

## FRACTIONS.

(1) 
$$= \frac{1}{3}$$
,  $= \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $= \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $= \frac{1}{10}$ ,

Numbers are expressed in the following manner:-

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{aqu} = \tilde{a}_a$$

loaves large, 900,000 + 90,000 + 2000 + 700 + 50, *i. e.*, "992,750 large loaves of bread".

Ordinal numbers are indicated either by meh placed before the figure, or by of following it; e.g., | | meh sais "sixth", | meh sais "sixth", meh met tuau, | sefex "seventh", etc.

#### MEASURES.

- (1) Of length:— meh "cubit"; I suten meh "royal cubit" of 7 palms or 20 fingers; meh netes "little cubit" of 6 palms or 24 fingers; ermen "arm" of 20 fingers; teser, of 16 fingers; sa āa "the great sa" of 14 fingers; sa netes "the little sa" of 12 fingers; sepui, the "double palm" of 8 fingers; xefā, the "fist" of 6 fingers; tet, the "hand" of 5 fingers; or sep, the "palm" of 4 fingers; tebā, the "finger".
- (2) Of superficies:— sa ta, the arura, i. e., 100 cubits; ermen, one half of an arura; hesp, one quarter of an arura; sa, one eighth of an arura; su, one sixteenth of an arura; erma, one thirty-second part of an arura.
- (4) Of weight:  $\theta en$ ;  $\theta en$ ;  $\theta en$ ;  $\theta en$   $\theta en$ ;  $\theta en$   $\theta en$ ;  $\theta en$   $\theta$

TIME.

The principal divisions of time are:—

PD:	hat	second	\$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}	at	minute
∫ or ♣ σ€	unnut	hour	_ □ @ □	hru	day
<b>()</b> ⊚	àbe <b>!</b>	month	6	renpit	year
	seļ	period of 30 years	Ħ	<u></u> hen	period of 60 years
	<u></u> henti	period of 120 years	<b>8</b> 08€	ķеķ	a long period of time
2	<i>tetta</i>	eternity	ब्री	<u>ķeķ</u>	a million of years.

The year, \( \sum\_{\text{\cong}} \sigma \) \( \cong \) renpit, consisted of twelve months of thirty days each (or thirty-six weeks of ten days each), to which were added five additional days to make up 365 days @@@ \( \frac{\cong}{\cong} \) \( \frac{\c

Egyptian Christians, have preserved, in a corrupt form, the old Egyptian names of the months, which read:—

		€wott	Thoth
<del>*************************************</del>	==	тооп	Paopi
<u> </u>	=	<b>δο</b> ω <b>ρ</b>	Hathor
<u>~</u> ∏∏ "		Xoiar	Khoiak
[]  - 		τωβι	Tobi
	=	meXib	Mekhir
<u> </u>		өшөмер	Phamenoth
<u>~</u> "	=	фармоты	Pharmuthi
	<u> </u>	пахши	Pakhon
	=	ιнωδπ	Paoni
<u>~</u>         "	===	пнпэ	Epep
<u></u>		нфоээм	Mesore
o IIII	f hru tud	u <i>ḥeru renpit</i> "the	five days over the

O IIII e III hru tuau heru renpit "the five days over the year".

Thoth, the first month of the Egyptian year, began on the 29th of August.

# THE VERB.

The consideration of the Egyptian verb, or stem-word, is a difficult subject which can only be properly illustrated by a large number of extracts from texts of all periods. Egyptologists have, moreover, agreed neither as to the manner in which it should be treated, nor as to the classification of the forms which have been distinguished. The older generation of scholars were undecided as to the class of languages under which the Egyptian

language should be placed, and contented themselves with pointing out grammatical forms analogous to those in Coptic, and perhaps in some of the Semitic dialects; but the modern German Egyptologists boldly affirm the relationship of Egyptian to the Semitic family of languages, and the most recent exponent of this view applies the nomenclature of the Semitic verb or stem-word to that of Egyptian.

The stemword.

The Egyptian stem-word may be indifferently a verb or a noun; thus peper means both "to be", and the "thing which hath come into being"; so likewise nefer may mean "to be good", and a "thing which is good", and placed after a noun it becomes the adjective "good", as we see from the following:—

| The image of the interval of the int

Returning to the word xeper: by the addition of  $\dot{a}$  we have  $\ddot{a}$  "I am", or "I was"; by the addition of  $\ddot{a}$  we word with additions. the stem-word has a participial meaning like "being" or "becoming"; by the addition of  $\ddot{a}$  in the masc. and  $\ddot{a}$  in the fem. xeper becomes a noun in the plural meaning "things which exist", "created things", and the like; by the addition of  $\ddot{a}$  we have  $\ddot{a}$   $\ddot{a}$  we have  $\ddot{a}$   $\ddot{a}$   $\ddot{a}$  we have  $\ddot{a}$   $\ddot{a}$   $\ddot{a}$  we have  $\ddot{a}$   $\ddot{a}$   $\ddot{a}$  the god to whom it belongeth to make things come into being", etc.

Stem-words in Egyptian, like those in Hebrew and other Semitic dialects, consist of two, three, four and five consonants, as examples of which may be cited of qem "to find",

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Biliteral roots.

Formation of other

roots.

Solution \( \chi \) nemesmes "to heap up". The stem-words with three consonants, which are ordinarily regarded as triliteral roots, may be reduced to two consonants, which were pronounced by the help of some vowel between; these we may call primary or biliteral roots. Originally all roots consisted of one syllable. By the addition of feeble consonants in the middle or at the end of the monosyllabic root, or by repeating the second consonant roots of three letters were formed. Roots of four consonants are formed by adding a fourth consonant or by combining two roots of two letters; and so on. Speaking generally, the Egyptian verb has no conjugations or species, like Hebrew and the other Semitic dialects, and no Perfect (Preterite) or Imperfect (Future) tenses, but Dr. Erman believes in the existence of the Infinitive and Imperative Moods and of a Participle. The exact pronunciation of a great many verbs must always remain unknown, because the Egyptians never invented a system of vocalisation like the Massorah of the sages of Tiberias, or like the additions and the modifications in the forms of the letters to express the vowels adopted by the Ethiopians, or even any means of in-

Uncertainty of pronunciation.

The Causative. Inguages.

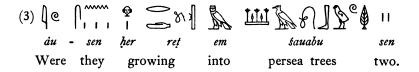
There is in Egyptian a derivative formation of the wordstem or verb, which is made by the addition of — or \( \) to the simple form of the verb, and which has a causative signification; \( e. g., \) \( \) \\( \) \( \)

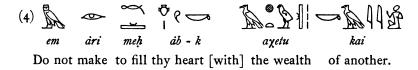
dicating the chief vowel sounds like the Syrians and Arabs; but very good guesses may sometimes be made by the help of the Coptic forms of words which are common to the two Gram., § 328, p. 157; Steindorff, Koptische Grammatik, § 230, p. 103 f.).

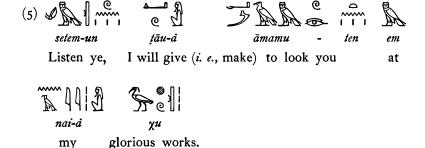
The verb is usually inflected by the addition of the pronom- Inflection. inal personal suffixes; e. g.,

The commonest auxiliary verbs are  $\bar{a}h\bar{a}$  "to stand",  $\bar{a}h\bar{a}$  "to be",  $\bar{a}h\bar{a}$  "to do",  $\bar{a}h\bar{a}$  "to give"; examples of their use are :—

a state of ruin.



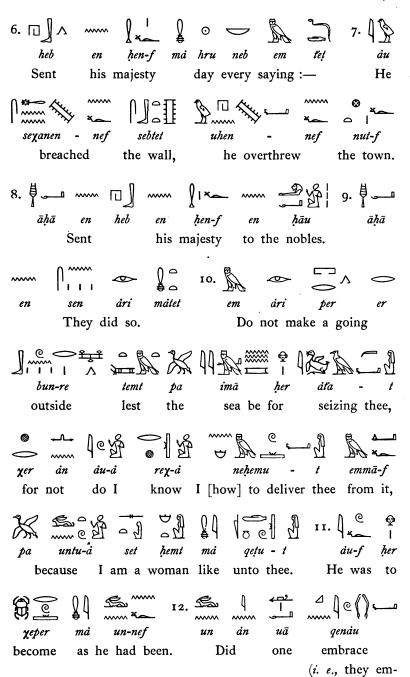


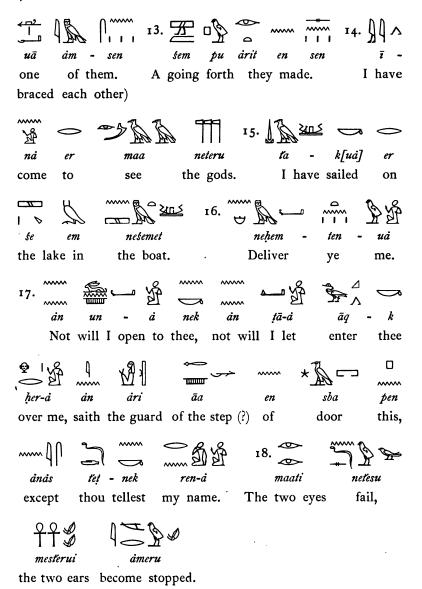


As so many examples occur in the texts at the end of the book the following limited number of extracts must suffice to illustrate the simplest use of the verb:—









# Adverbs.

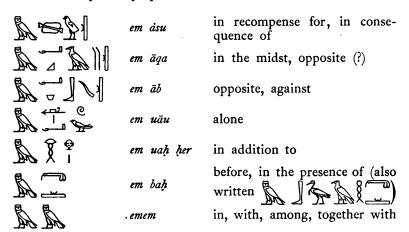
In Egyptian the prepositions and certain substantives and adjectives to which cr is prefixed take the place of adverbs;

e. g., the preposition \( \int \alpha \) \( \alpha \) \(

#### PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions, which may also be used adverbially, are simple and compound. The simple prepositions are:— www en for, to, in, because; em from, out of, in, into, on, of, among, as, conformably to, as, with, in the state of, if, when, and em sometimes introduces a quotation; er to, into, against, by, at, from, every, each, until; or her upon, in, besides, from, for, at, by reason of; lep upon; xer under, with; xer from, with, under, during; mā of, from, by; henā with; xeft in the face of, before, at the time of; that in front of; has behind; ma like; im a particle placed between the verb and the subject.

## Some compound prepositions are:-



	emmā	in, with, among, together with
	em måtet	likewise
	em <b>-</b> rā	in the condition of
	em rer	about, around
	em ḥau	moreover, besides
	em <u>ḥā</u> t	in front, before
	em ķer	opposite, in front of
<b>\$</b> ♥ ♥		in the middle of
	em xem	without
	em xennu	within
	em xer	with
	em <sub>Xet</sub>	after, with
中風	em sa	behind, after, at the back of
	em qeb	among, amidst
	em qeṭ	around, in the circuit of
	em țep	upon
A	em ṭebu	in return for
	em ter	since
	er ämtu	between
	er āq	in the middle
	er āuṭ	between

0 -	er ķes	at the side of
TO THE	äire māu	with
	er enti	because
	er ḥāt	before
	er ḥenā	with
^	er ḥer	in addition to
	er ḥer	in the presence of
	er xet	after
	er tem	so that not
	er saā	as far as, until
O By	er ter	to the limit of
<del>o ji</del> ∳ 6	<u></u> heru	besides
<b>ଡ଼</b> ୍ବର ା ।	ḥer ṭep	upon
<b>♀</b> ♥ Ⅰ Ⅰ	ḥer ab	in the middle
<b>₽</b>	ḥer ā	at once
	ḥer baḥ	before
	ḥer xeru	beneath
<b>∲</b> ∱ I I	ḥer sa	behind, at the back
ē To	ḥer qeṭ	conformably
۵ ســـ	$\chi er$ $\bar{a}$	subordinate to
	χer ḥāt	before
	χer peḥ	behind

## Conjunctions.

Conjunctions are: — www en because of,  $\longrightarrow$  er until,  $\stackrel{\bigcirc}{\longrightarrow}$  her because,  $\stackrel{\frown}{\leadsto}$   $\chi$  eft when,  $\stackrel{\bigcirc}{\searrow}$  ma as,  $\stackrel{\bigcirc}{\longrightarrow}$  re pu or,  $\stackrel{\bigcirc}{\Longrightarrow}$  disk when,  $\stackrel{\bigcirc}{\leadsto}$  xer now, and the particles  $\stackrel{\bigcirc}{\Longrightarrow}$  are,  $\stackrel{\frown}{\leadsto}$  ref, now, therefore, etc.

## Particles.

Interrogative particles are:— \( \) \( \times \) \( \alpha \), which is placed at the beginning of a sentence and is to be rendered by "?" \( \) \( \alpha \) \(

1. 
$$\Box$$

hau

ka

en

ta

paul

neteru

an

O

bull

of the company

of the gods,

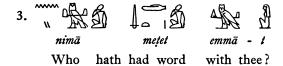
 $du-k$ 
 $fi$ 
 $u\bar{a}$ 
 $di$ 

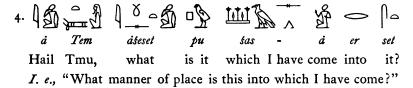
by thyself?

2. 
$$\int_{SU} \int_{md} \int_{d\chi} \int_{d\chi}$$
It is like what?



Authu is like what? I. e., "What sort of a place is Authu?"







What is [my] duration of life? I. e., "How long shall I live?"

tem "not", or "so that not", \( \int\_{\infty} \) in am "not". The following examples show their use:—

- 4. lem k tet lem k qentet

  Not do thou speak. Not do thou rage.

## LIST OF WORDS.

The following common words should be learnt by heart; this can best be done by writing out a few of them daily.

*~ (B)	fenț	nose
	re	mouth
	àbe <u>ḥ</u>	tooth
@ <u>~</u>	nes	tongue
PP\$)	ānҳui	the two ears
	teru	skull
<b>1</b>	neḥebet	neck
<b>8 A</b>	χεχ	neck
<b>₩</b> (	θes	vertebrae
	erment	arm, shoulder
	$ar{a}$	fore-arm
	χefā	fist
	senbet	body
	at	back
	men <u>t</u>	breast
130	$\dot{a}b$	heart
<b>₽</b> (	maāset	liver
<b>⇔</b> □	χat	belly
	mast	thigh
DEN.	uārt	thigh
	reț	foot and leg
The Board	<i>ànem</i>	skin

م	tet .	body
8666 - 61	<u></u> ḥā <b>u</b>	flesh, members
<u></u>	āt	limbs
or of	ba	soul
Ti	χαϊδίt	shade, shadow
ρ § <b>§</b> ¶ Ω	sāḥu	the spiritual body
니	ka	double, genius
	χu	intelligence
	sexem	form, image
\[\frac{1}{2}\]	qes	bone
	ren	name
	ḥrā	face
	ţehen	forehead
\$ \$ \tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{	ànḥu	eyebrow
<b>◆</b>	maat	eye
	serāti	the two nostrils
	septi	the two lips
N seed seed	ārti	the two jaws
	<b>ản</b> ā	chin
) A A	mester	ear
8 ~~~ <del>1</del>	<b>ḥen</b> ķeķ	throat
	mākḥa	back of the head

		•
2 8 ° 6	qāḥu	shoulder
DJ €	qeb	elbow
	țet	hand
	tebā	finger
	<i>xat</i>	corpse
- × 6	pesţ	backbone
	<u></u> ḥāt	heart
	ḥetet	lungs
	besek	intestines
" <u>~</u> } 0	peḥti	back
ф	sa	back
	xepes	thigh
§ 6	ment	leg
	sebeq	foot and ankle
MARR	mesq	skin
1 ° 6	äf	flesh
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	snef	blood
ρε <b>ξ</b> ο	suḥt	egg
	χer	voice
	pet	heaven, sky
- Form /	ta	earth
~ b	taui	the two lands (i. e., north and south)

=======================================	taiu	world, universe
* •	ţuat	underworld
	Rā	sun
	Äāḥ	moon
ව 🗆	χut	horizon
[*]	seb	star
*	χabes	star, luminary
	sepțet	Sothis (Sirius)
168 <u>4</u>	saḥ	Orion
	<b>xepes</b>	Great Bear
	hru	day
	ķerḥ	night
= f :	<u>țu</u> at	daybreak
	māser	evening
0 ₹	ḥet' ta	dawn
	<u> ḥetet</u>	light
Q CO	sat <b>ut</b>	rays of light
	<i>ḥetut</i>	light, sunshine
	maāu	rays of light
<b>ﷺ</b> ⊙	sesep	brilliance
	kekiu	darkness
572 -571 00	<u></u> hai	rain

	kep	rain flood
Q —	senā <b>r</b>	tempest
****** ******	mu	water
	nebāt	fire
	rekḥu	fire, heat
	χet	fire
	ţu	mountain
~~~ SS	àntet '	valley
	imā	sea
1 ° ° · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ätur	river
	äaṭet	dew
	\$ā	sand
	äner	stone
\$ 0	mat	granite
$\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{V}_{\rho}}$	reț	sandstone
δ	ses	alabaster
	bexan	porphyry
	māfek	turquoise
• 000	xesbet	lapis-lazuli
	uatet	mother-of-emerald
	sehert	cornelian
000	nub	gold

	het	silver
000	uasm, smu	electrum (?)
Д °°	\chievemt	copper
JA Din	bàa	iron
	ţeḥt	lead
	χet	wood, stick
	χet	tree
	sennu	hard wood tree
	nehat	sycamore
	āś	cedar
<b>₩</b>	baq	olive tree
	<u>ț</u> ebaäa	fig tree
The State of the S	àarer	vine
	aḥet	field
	benrá	date palm
× 000	beti	barley
	peru	wheat, grain
	neprá	grain
∩ ~ ~ ~	s[ti]mu	vegetables, herbs
$\bigcap_{\square} \bigoplus$	årp	wine
神三風	àarer	grapes
	be <b>nr</b> å	dates

	ţeb .	figs
₹ d	ärt	milk
W Col	net (bāt)	honey
	renp	young plant, flower
84 <del>5</del>	<u>ķ</u> eqt	beer
J⊿₹	beq	oil
	urḥu	unguent
	merḥu	unguent
	ānta	perfume
	ta	bread
O	pesen	cake
	sennu	cake
	per āa	Pharaoh
	suten	king
1-11-1	sutenit	queen
111	suteni	royalty
1 - 0 H	suten ḥemt	royal wife
	suten mut	royal mother
***** 1 d	suten sa	royal son (prince)
* 2 Z	suten sat	royal daughter (princess)
	suten mesu	royal child
		royal scribe

97997	$\dot{a} heta i$	prince
156	suten net (bāt)	King of the South and North
		lord of crowns
	ur	prefect, nobleman
	erpā	hereditary prince
	<u></u> ḥā	a title of very high rank
	<b>t</b> at	general
	smer uāti	a title of high rank
}	suten rex	royal kinsman
} ~ ~ ~	suten rex maā	real royal kinsman
<b>⊕</b> ଶ	ḥer ṭep	chief
<b>∳</b> ଶ ←	ḥer ṭep āa	great chief
	mer	governor
经附全员	<i>sennu</i>	royal attendant
<b>*</b>	sāḥ	noble
14	<i>hen</i>	majesty
	χerp	prefect
r P	<u>ḥ</u> en	servant
<b>∫</b> = <b>∑</b>	hent	servant (female)
MIP WIF	neter ḥen	minister, prophet
	neter åtf	divine father
A	$ar{a}b$	libationer

	xer ḥeb	he that hath the book (i. e., the reader)
	χer ḥeb ṭep	the chief reader
	sem setem	name of a priest
	ur xerp ḥem	title of the high priest of Memphis
	ān	scribe
	ān neter ķet	scribe of the temple
	ān neter sāt	scribe of holy books
•	<u>ķer</u>	chief, president
	menfit (māša)	soldiers (rank and file)
	qen	soldiers picked for bravery
	$rem[\theta]$ $re[m]\theta$	men and women
	tememu	mortals
- 11-25 By	rexit	men and women
- 20 P	pāt	ancestor, noble
BERALA	<u> </u> hememu	mankind
	ḥrāu nebu	all faces (i. e., mankind)
T 18	sa	person
	sat	person (fem.)
	sat hemt	woman
ວ 7] ດ ຢ	<u></u> hemt	woman

Dod	mut	mother
	menāt	nurse
0 2 1	sa	son
0, 20	sat	daughter
r R	sen	brother
807 101	sent	sister
RE M	semsu	firstborn
RE CE	āu	heir
	mesu	child
	neb	lord
	nebt	lady
	θesem <b>u</b>	greyhound
ARM	maa <b>u</b>	cat
	uher	dog, jackal
神分	āu	dog
<b>温</b> 為	unś	wolf
[#][[*]	sābi	jackal
	pennu	mouse or rat
具知	ka	bull
185	<b>ảu</b> a	ox
1857	äḥ	cow, ox
	be <b>ḥe</b> s	calf

	rerà	pig
	ser	ram, sheep
三 兄	<b>ā</b> a	ass
	<u>ķ</u> etrā	horse
	sesemut	horses
是	maḥet	antelope
S I MAN	maḥes	lion
PPL*	ābi	panther
	ţebt	hippopotamus
	ābu	elephant
	bāḥes	wild animals
	āut	quadrupeds
	emsuḥ	crocodile
* CIACINI	<u></u> hentasu	lizard
	ťart	scorpion
	χeper	beetle
	ārā	uraeus
w.	fenț	worm
» n	ḥeft	snake
J. W	tetfet	creeping things
- MR	pi	flea
	aāāni	ape

RELATION	hab <b>u</b>	ibis
	bàk	hawk
.l. = \$	<i>sent</i>	heron
<b>2</b>	<i>\$eta</i>	vulture
	ap <u>t</u>	duck, goose
<b>*</b>	ment	pigeon
	bennu	phoenix (?)
	smen	goose
MAX	pai	birds
	remu	fish
	<b>xepanen</b>	fish
<b>&gt;</b> 1	<b>s</b> e	pool
	se mer	pool lake, pool
		•
	mer	lake, pool
	mer seset	lake, pool
	mer seset babat	lake, pool nest hole of an animal
	mer seset babat ur	lake, pool nest hole of an animal great, exceedingly
	mer seset babat ur neteset	lake, pool nest hole of an animal great, exceedingly little
	mer seset babat ur neteset neb	lake, pool nest hole of an animal great, exceedingly little all, every
	mer seset babat ur neteset neb	lake, pool nest hole of an animal great, exceedingly little all, every many
	mer seset babat ur neteset neb āst	lake, pool nest hole of an animal great, exceedingly little all, every many great

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±	unnet	hour, season
0 4	24	·
The s	<i>ḥat</i>	second
€2°	at	minute
<b>◇</b> )	àbe!	month
	renpit	year
	seţ	period of 30 years
Ħ.	<u></u> hen	period of 60 years
<u>य</u>	<u>ḥe</u> ḥ	millions of years
	<b>T</b> etta	everlastingness
0	hru ţuau ḥeru renpit	the 5 epagomenal days
m <sup>o</sup>	\$at	period of sowing
	pert	period of growing (i. e., winter)
<u>□</u>	<i>semut</i>	period of inundation (i. e., summer)
	χer	cemetery
	mer	pyramid tomb
41119	äsit	tomb
一事们品	māḥāit	sepulchre
	usext	hall, part of a tomb
0 1 2	uti	coffin
Ales	<u>t</u> ebu	sarcophagus
000	perzeru	funeral offerings

# INTRODUCTION.

~~~	statet	passage in the tomb
1111	āmķet	hall of the tomb
	tut	statue, image
	utḥu	altar, table
§	<u></u> hesmen	natron
	χet	things, furniture, wealth
	urs	pillow
	<u>ķetepu</u>	funeral offerings
	utu	tablet, stele
<b>∫ § ]</b>	sāḥ	mummy
	<u></u> hes	singer, mourner
	maāzeru	triumphant, victorious
	bent	harp
	seses	sistrum
	ureret	name of a crown
	suti	plumes
	<u>ķetet</u>	white crown
	ṭeśert	red crown
Mar 13	atfu	the atef crown
	seχti	the double crown
	nemmes	the nemmes crown
~~~~ e /	пехехи	whip

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	θes	a captain
	qem	black
<i>20</i> 0€ \$ ⊖ \$ ⊙	<u>h</u> etet	white
	<u>țeser</u>	red
	χesbe <u>t</u>	blue (of lapis-lazuli)
	unemi	right hand
1 8 "	semeḥi	
	<i>seps</i>	venerable, sacred
	àmaχ	revered
1 00	mert	beloved, friend
	nefer	good, happy
	netem	pleasant, happy
	benrā	sweet
	maā	what is right and true
,	menu	monuments
	peru ķet	treasury
	<i>senti</i>	granary
	<u>ķet</u>	temple
	per	house
	ķet āat	palace, great house
	äuset	place, seat
*]}	sba	door, doorway

•		
	āāui	folding door
	sebyet	large doors, pylons
	nemmat	block of punishment
<u> </u>	χet	staircase
<del>~</del> • 1	texennu	obelisk
□ □	nest	throne
	kara	shrine
	țe <b>m</b> ât	village
<b>⊗</b> △	nut	city
	terāu	bounds, limits
	enti	things which do exist
£ 2 € 2 € 2 € 2 € 2 € 2 € 2 € 2 € 2 € 2	unenet	things which shall exist
<del>دتد</del> ســـا	$uar{a}$	one, only
	<b>u</b> āu	alone
	<b>u</b> at	way
# 50.00 ##	māṭennu	road, way
	mestemut	eye paint
PIMAS	maa-ḥrā	seer of the face (i. e., mirror)
	sešen	lily
	<b>s</b> eta	secret, hidden
	\$āt	book
	ťamā	roll of papyrus

		_
	mesθå	writing palette
_ <del></del> \_	pes	ink-jar
	qe <b>\$</b>	writing reed
	ānχ	life
	mit	death
	χeft	enemy
A TO A C	χakāb	rebel, coward
	àm	camp
<u>~</u> ~	pet	1
	semert \	bow
	ābau	arrow, bolt
	urer	chariot
	sebāu	fiend
<b>[ ``[</b>	senb	health
	ula	strength
By Brans	uảa	boat
	sektet	morning boat of the sun
	āţeţ	evening boat of the sun
	<u></u> hemi	rudder
	<u>h</u> eqer	hunger
	àb	thirst
<b>₹</b>	sam ta	union with the earth, i.e., funeral

	ànet ḥrà-k	hail to thee!
	<b>ā</b> a <b>u</b>	adoration
_D99	peḥti	strength
	<i>sefit</i>	might, terror
	āu	joy, gladness
A	sen ta	adoration
<u>~~</u> , ∩	ān	not
	ben	not
	ät	destitute
	sebtet	wall
	feqa	reward, wages
	seqer	prisoner
	<u>ḥ</u> eb	festival
	uṭen	offering
	а́р	messenger, envoy
	ānnu	offerings, tribute
-#-	ses	bolt of a door
	meṭu	a word, thing
	beta <b>u</b>	bad, wickedness
	äsfet	faults, sins
	<u>ț</u> en <u></u> h	wing
	uteb	furrow, water-course

	$ne\chi t$	might, victory
	usr	to be strong
	sfen <u>t</u>	knife
^ □	nemmat	footsteps
ନ୍ଧ 	χā <b>u</b>	crowns
	χeru	terrestrial beings
<b>⊕</b> @	<u></u> ḥeru	celestial beings
	se <b>xeru</b>	plans, schemes
M M C	tefau	funeral meals
	χert	things, provisions
	<u>țemț</u>	all
	χai	defeat
·····	neh	few
***	<b>x</b> esef	to meet, to repulse
	utu	to command
<u>i</u>	sa	to know
	ţer	to destroy
<b>교</b> [	χāā	to rise, be crowned
s fi	senț	to fear
A Margi	uas	to adore
88 <sup>w</sup>	<u>ķe</u> ķi	to seek
	χaā	to leave

$\Delta \int \Lambda$		to pass
	tep	to taste
	àmen	to hide, be hidden
	qet	to build
	ses	to open
7	ānχ	to live
	mit	to die
	maa	to see
	setem	to hear
<b>飛</b> 風ご	<b>r</b> ere <b>m</b>	to weep
	teţ	to say, speak
	mer	to love
	mesteț	to hate
∦ ✓ N	ā <b>ḥ</b> ā	to stand
<b>⇔</b> اُهُ	<u></u> hems	to sit
P H	ster	to lie down
	<b>x</b> eper	to become
<b>6</b> 6	à <b>ru</b>	to make
一般など	qemam	to create
是是	à <b>m</b>	to eat
	surā	to drink
<b>* * * * * * * * * *</b>	<del>O</del> etet	to carry off

0		
 ⊿ ∧	āq	to go in
	per	to come out
<b>60</b> <	sper	to set out
"PPR	i	to come
	atep	to load oneself
EM-	fa	to bear, to carry
	urs	to pass the day
	sexem	to gain the mastery
	$ar{a}bau$	to fight
** <u>*</u>	sma	to slay, kill
	χeṭbu	to slay
\$	uben	to rise (of the sun)
<u> </u>	<u></u> hetep	to set
	pest	to shine
	seḥet*	to illumine
	bā <b>ḥ</b>	to overflow, to flood
= 180 = 180	<i>0es</i>	to lift up
	qa	to be high
	χ <i>eţ</i>	to float down stream
W TT	χent	to sail up stream
	usebt	to answer
	bețes	to be weak, feeble

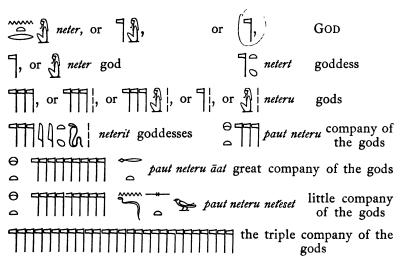
## INTRODUCTION.

<i>ḥāā</i>	to rejoice
<u></u> tuau	to praise
smā	to announce
ţā	to give
ṭebḥ	to pray, entreat
äpt	to announce
men	to stablish, to abide
sam	to unite
sepţ	to provide, prepare
āper	to be provided with
peţ	to stretch
pai	to fly
peḥrer	to run
<i>ses</i>	to follow
sexsex	to flee
hab	to send
sem (māsem)	to walk, to travel
ťa	to set out
sen	to pass
ses	to go, to pass by, to go in
peḥ	to attain, to arrive
sau	to watch, to guard
	tuau smā  tā tebḥ apt men sam sepṭ āper peṭ pai peḥrer ses sexsex hab sem (māsem) ta sen ses

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## Gods and Goddesses.



13	Ausär	Osiris
128	Auset	Isis
<b>∨ <del>देर</del>ी</b> □ x△ ।	Ap-uat	Åp-uat
1 1	<b>Á</b> men	Amen (Ammon)
	Åmen-Rā	Åmen-Rā
<b>₹</b>	Amsu or Min	Amsu, Min, Khem
<b>4</b>	Amsu-Amen	Åmsu-Åmen
1 <u>=</u> 8	Åmset	Àmset
£ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ani	Ani
Joh	Ānθāt	Anata
1 2 d	Anpu	Anubis
$R = \mathcal{N}$	An-ḥeru	An-heru
	Ānqet	Ānqet
	Atmu	Atmu (Tmu)
	Astes	Astes
	<b>Ius</b> āaset	Iusāaset
B-AR	I-em-hetep	Imouthis
	Un-nefer	Un-nefer
ISA	Uatet .	Uatchet
BARAG	Baba	Baba
	Bār	Bār (Baal)

<b></b>	Bes	Bes
	Ptaḥ	Ptah
	Ptaḥ-Seker-Ausar	Ptah-Socharis-Osiris
	Maāt	Maāt
B 2 (	Men heta u	Menthu
~\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Meḥ-urt	Meḥurt
	Mesxenet	Meskhenet
Noac	Mut	Mut
200 € 200	Nu	Nu
≥ 0 ZI	Nut	Nut
	Neb-er-ter	Neb-er-tcher
	Nebt-het	Nephthys
	Nefer-Tmu	Nefer-Tmu
≠ 0 0	Nit	Neith
	$Rar{a}$	Rā
No mm	Renenet	Renenet
	Respu	Reshpu
	Ḥu	Ḥu
8="==3	<i>Ḥāpi</i>	The Nile
8 ≈ A	Ḥāpi	<b></b> Ḥарі
<u>}</u>	Ḥāpi	Apis

• •		
	<i>Heruur</i>	Horus the elder (Aroeris)
Doll'A	Ḥeru-sa-Auset	Horus, son of Isis (Harsiesi)
	Ḥeru-pa-yarṭ	Horus the child (Harpocrates)
	Ḥeru-maati	Horus of the two eyes
	Ḥeru-xenti-an-maa	Horus dwelling in darkness
	Heru-xenti-Sexem	Horus of Sekhem
	Ḥet-ḥert	Hathor
B L LAT	Xnemu	Khnemu
BA fina	Xensu	Khensu
	Xensu-nefer-ḥetep	Khensu-nefer-hetep
	Sa	Sa
BLE.	Seb	Seb
原り回	Sebek	Sebek
$\Delta S$	Sept	Sept
<b>↓</b> 0∏	Sefexet	Sefekhet
	Serget	Serqet
	Sexetet	Sekhet
	Seker	Socharis
P d	Set	Set or Sut
	Sati	Sati
	Sutex	Sutekh
B Z I	Śu	Shu

四個個	Sai	Shai
	Qebḥ-sennu-f	Qebḥ-sennu-f
NEA	Ta-urt	Thoueris
<del>~~</del> } } ~~~ ¶	Tanen	Tanen
~~~ M	Ta-tenen	Tatenen
	Țua-māut-f	<b>Tuamautef</b>
B & Min	Tmu	Tmu
A.	Teḥuti	Thoth
<del>1                                    </del>	Tefnet	Tefnet

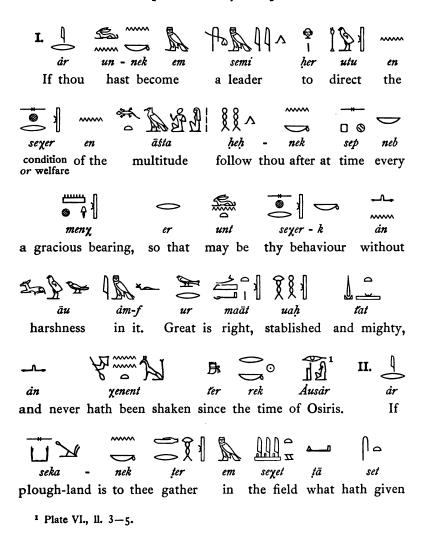
# TEXTS

# WITH INTERLINEAR TRANSLITERATION AND WORD FOR WORD TRANSLATION

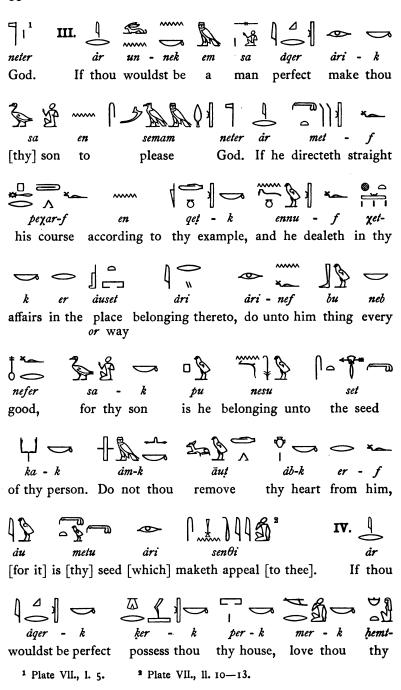
#### EXTRACTS FROM THE PRISSE PAPYRUS.

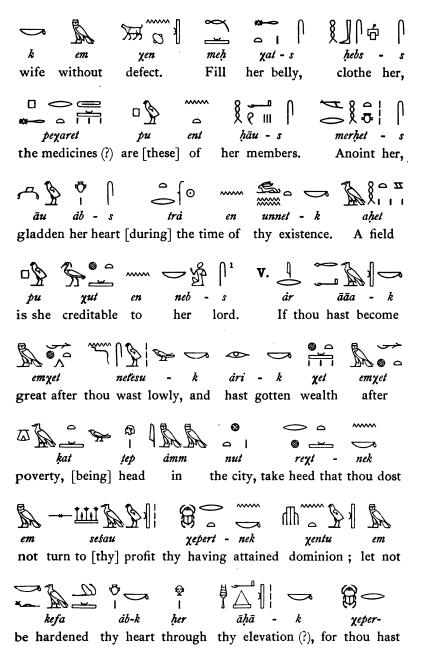
### Maxims of Kaqemna and Ptah-hetep.

[IIIrd and Vth dynasties.]



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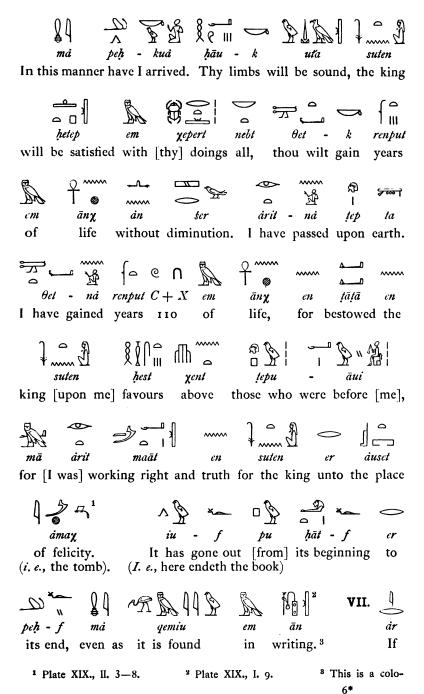
<sup>1</sup> Plate X., ll. 8-10.

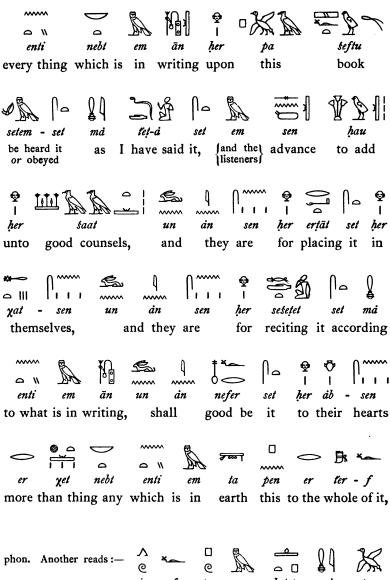
sept nek mer become [only] the steward of the goods of God. Perform the command neb - k er-ek nefer-ui sba en of thy lord to thee. Doubly good is the instruction of 1 2 % == per - nef his (i. e., a man's) father [for] he hath come forth from him from hāu - f tet - nef nef äu - f em his body. [What] he saith to him let it be within [him] to àrit - nef er tețet - nef its fulness greatest, let him do more than his words. māk sa nefer en ţāţā neter Verily a son good [is] of the gifts of God, [he] doeth tetet - nef yer neb - f ari - f over and above [what] he hath said. Before his lord he doeth right 

and truth, and worketh his heart in

his steps.

<sup>1</sup> Plate XIII., Il. 6-8.

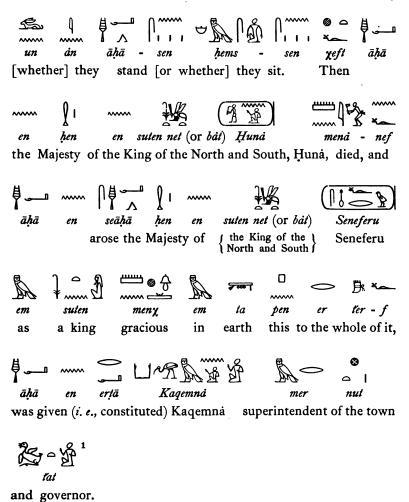




рu em hetep рa It hath gone out in peace according to what

qemu

was found, i. e., here happily endeth an exact copy.

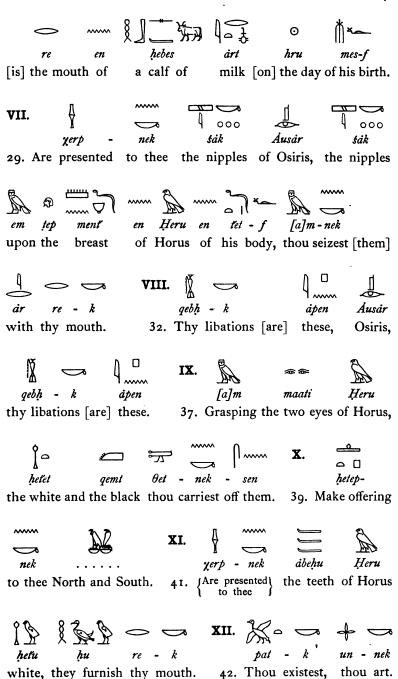


1 Plate II., 11. 4-9.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE PYRAMID TEXTS.

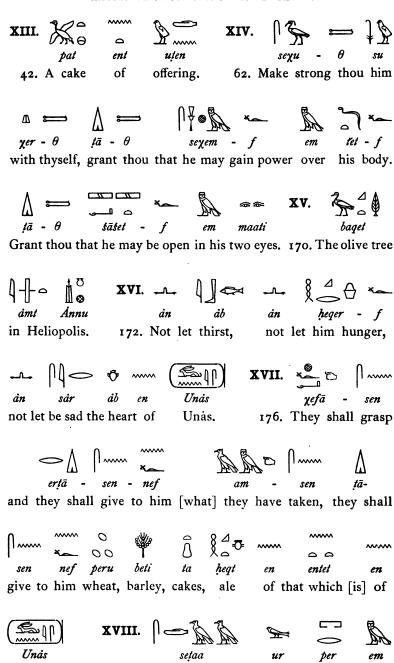
### Pyramid of Unas.

[Vth dynasty.]

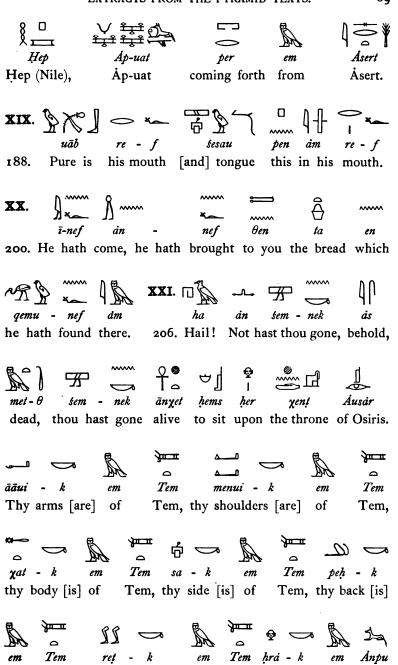


Unas

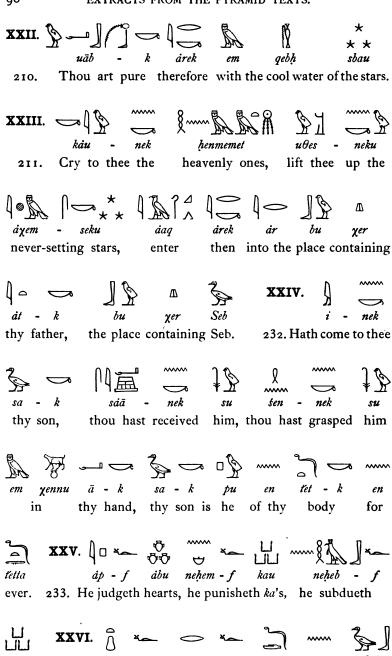
Unas.



187. Trembler mighty coming out of

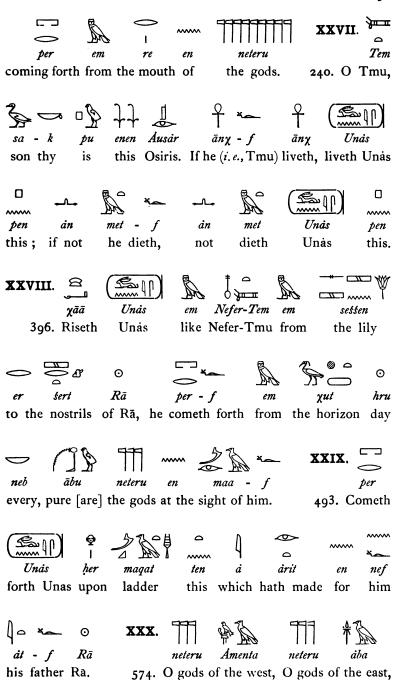


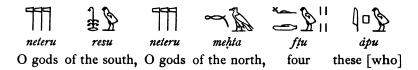
of Tem, thy feet and legs [are] of Tem, thy face [is] of Anpu.

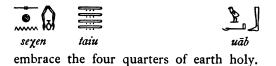


ka's. 234. His bread of his mouth [is] the word of

Seb

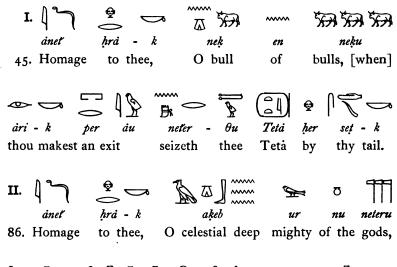


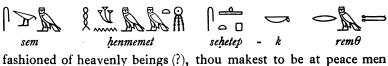




### Pyramid of Teta.

[VIth dynasty.]

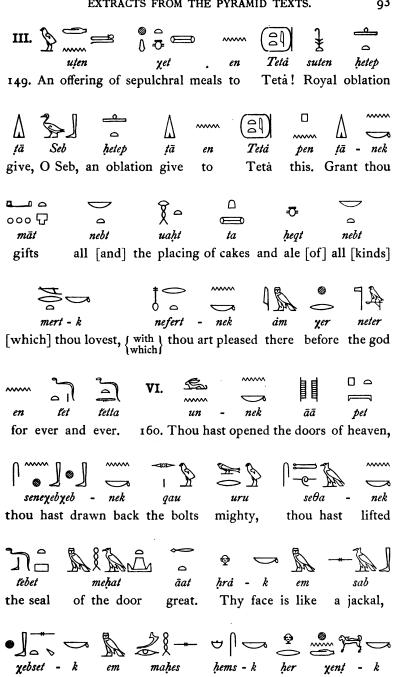




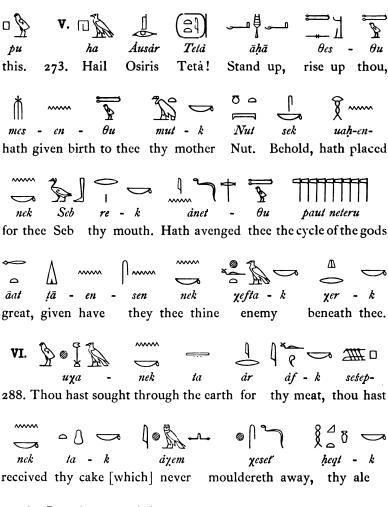
neteru en Teta tā - sen nef xet neb

and gods with Teta, they give to him things (i.e., offerings)

of all [kinds].



thy hind part is like a lion, thou sittest upon thy throne

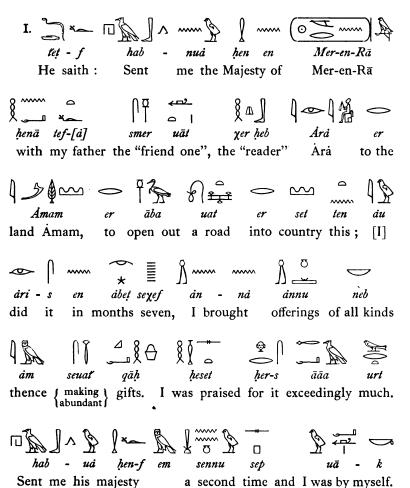


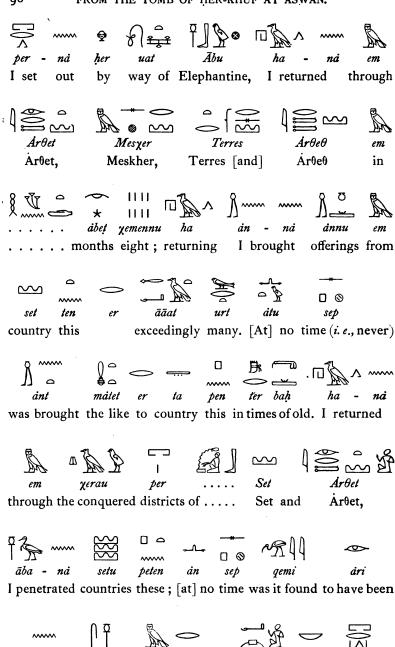
axemet āua

[which] never stinketh.

## FROM THE TOMB OF HER-KHUF & S S ~ AT ASWÂN.

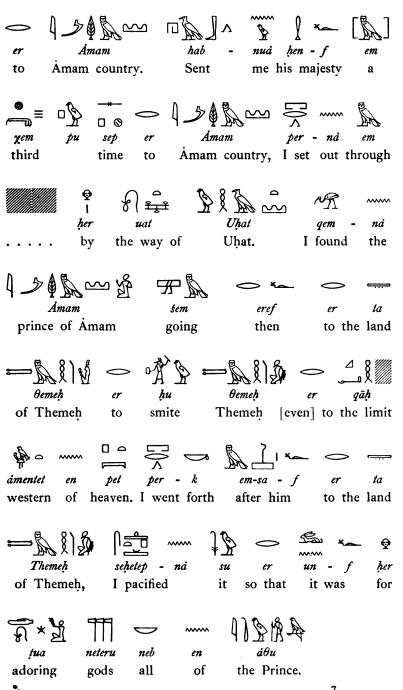
[VIth dynasty.]

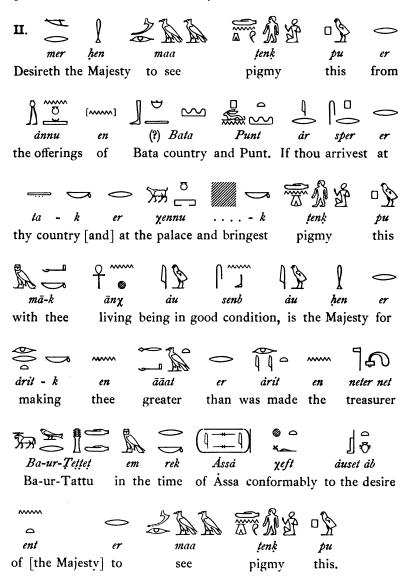




made by a "friend" and superintendent of . . . . . any an advance

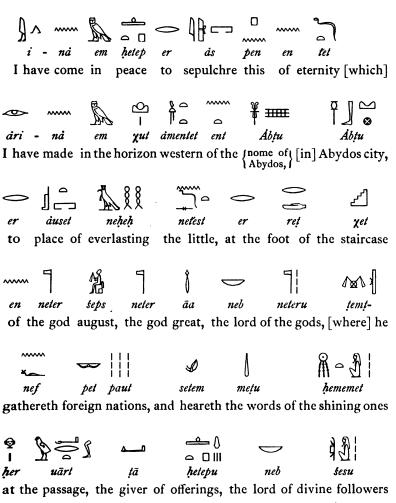
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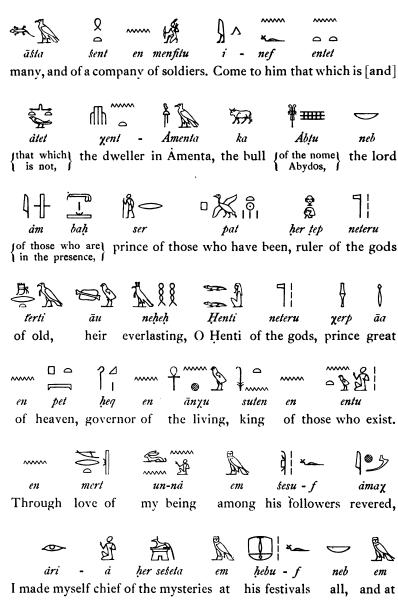




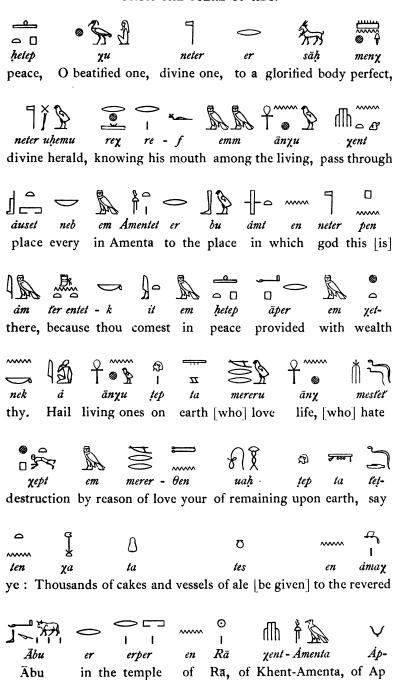
### FROM THE STELE OF ABU.

[XIth dynasty.]





netemtet-f neb tet en Amentet nefert iu em processions his all, [and | saith the Amenta beautiful : Come in



uat Su uat, of Shu,		Teḥuti	Seker	Ḥemen	Sept of Sept,
Seb Nut	Ḥetep	An-ḥeru	Ameni	Mentu	Ptaḥ
	Sexi	res Heru f Horus of th South,	<i>Ḥert</i> e) (of Horu	u meḥ s of the \of	Unxert
Of the cycle of the gods,		Seseta (?)		Ḥet - ḥert	Repit
Nebt-het of Nephthys	Sebt				

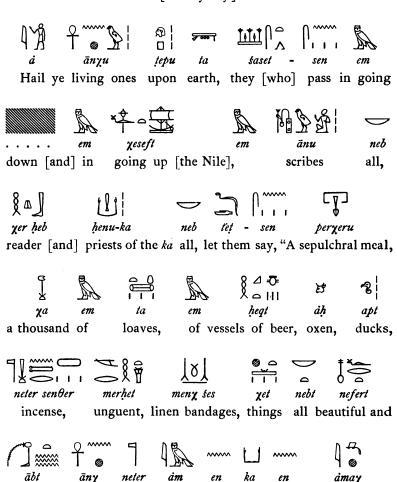
## INSCRIPTION OF ATA.

[XIIth dynasty.]

## ADDRESS TO THE LIVING BY KHNEMU-HETEP.

#### From his tomb at Beni-hasan.

[XIIth dynasty.]



liveth god on them to the ka of the revered one,

pure

meti en sa sehet neter het xerp arranger of the sa order of priests, inspector of the temple, chief of

neter hetep em eru-peru neteru nut ten
the divine offerings in the temples of the gods of city this,

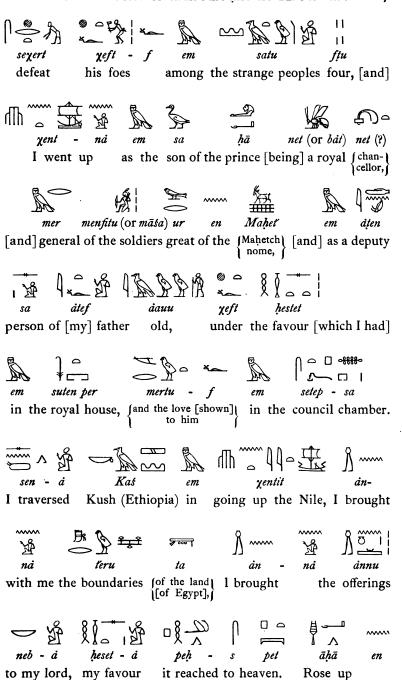
suten ān Neteru-ḥetep sa χηεπι - ḥetep maāχετι the royal scribe, Neteru-ḥetep's son Khnemu-ḥetep, triumphant."

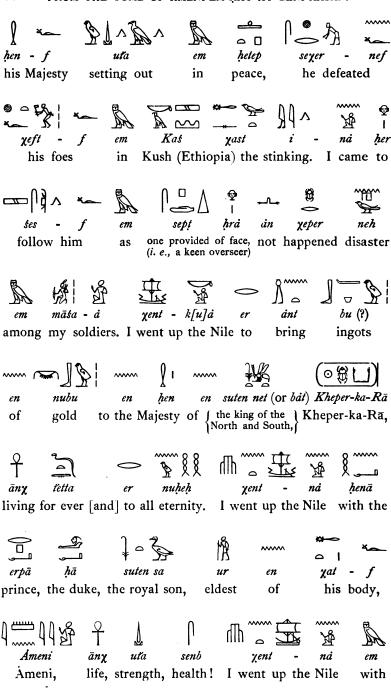
# FROM THE TOMB OF AMENI-EM-ḤĀT AT BENI-HASAN.

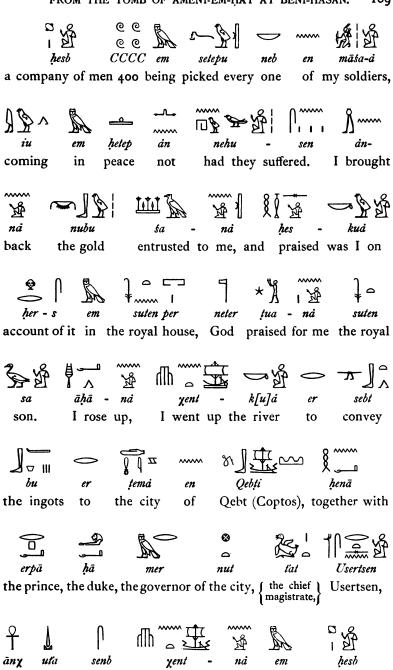
[XIIth dynasty.]

	₩ ↓	en Ḥeru	$\bar{a}n\chi$	mest
suten net (or bat) xey  {king of North} { and South, }		āny tetta		of Upper and ver Egypt,
in mest living one of birth	s, the golden	Horus, l	iving one	mest
Usertsen, living f	tetta e	r nuḥeḥ	$\chi eft$	_
XXV em Mahet	$ \begin{array}{ccc}  & \cap \cap \\  & \cap \cap \\  & renpit & XLI. \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c}  & \text{e.} \\  & \text{of the reign} \\  & \text{of Usertsen} \end{array} $	II äbet sen	sat the growing season,	hru XV
II. A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	neb - å x	eft xei		f er

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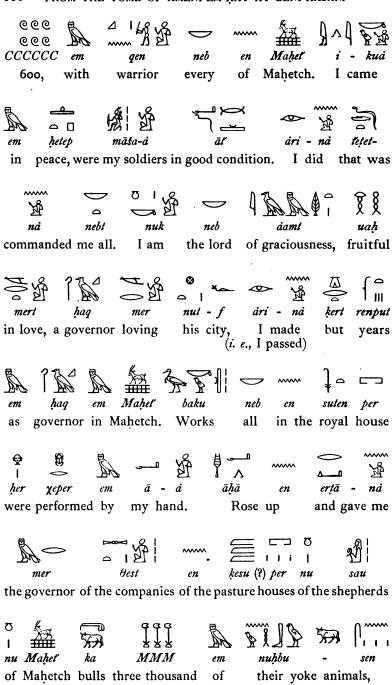


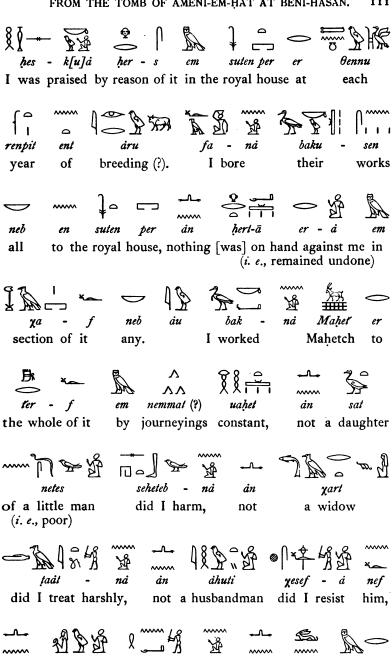




life, strength, health! I went up the river with a company of men

#### IIO FROM THE TOMB OF AMENI-EM-HAT AT BENI-HASAN.





overseer

àn

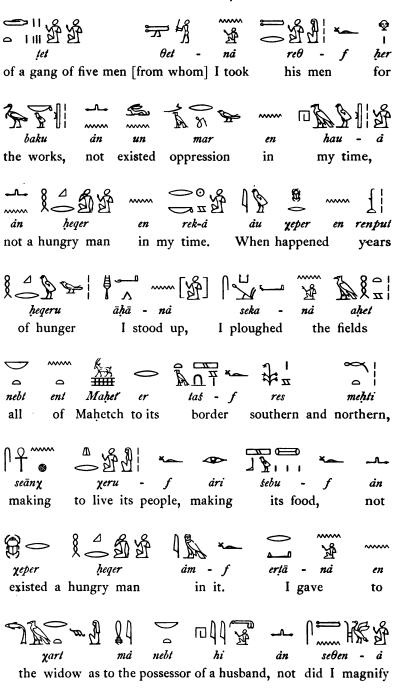
not

existed

án

sau

not a shepherd did I turn back,



em erțāt - na nebt the firstborn at the expense of the young child in [what] I gave all.

āhā en Hāp er mu uru xeper [When] rose Hāpi with waters great happened, (i. e., when an abundant inundation took place)

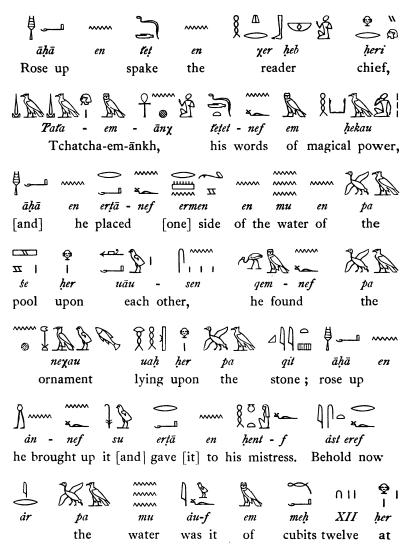
nebu pertu beti nebu xet àп the lords of wheat and barley, the lords of things all, not

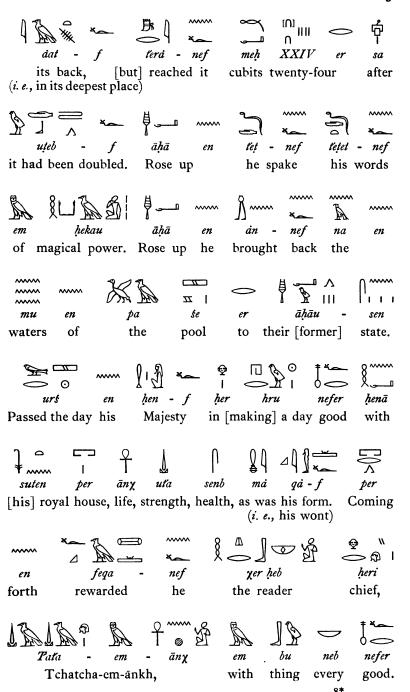
~~~~ \_

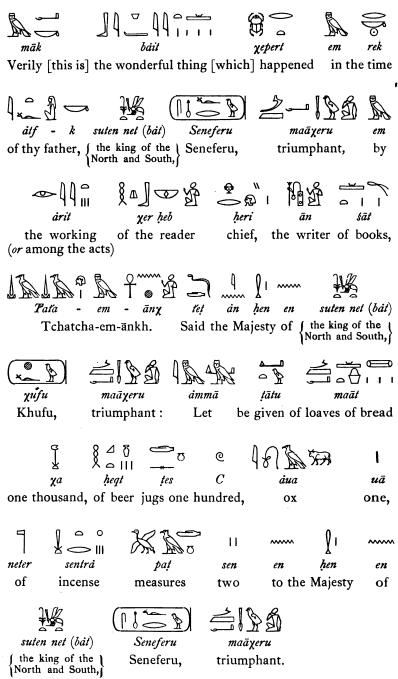
did I cut off the surplus growth of the field. (i. e., deduct for myself)

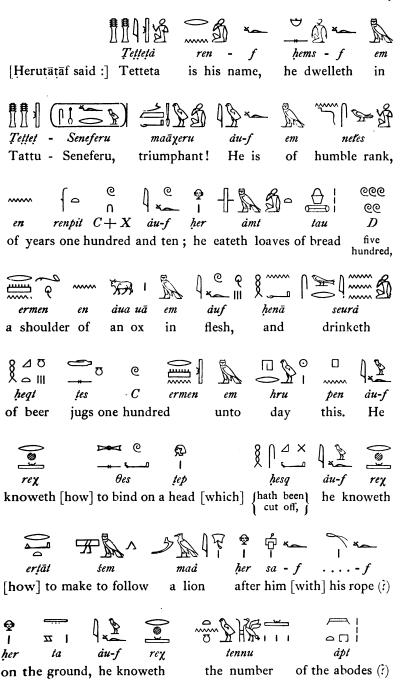
# STORIES OF THE REIGNS OF SENEFERU AND KHUFU (CHEOPS).

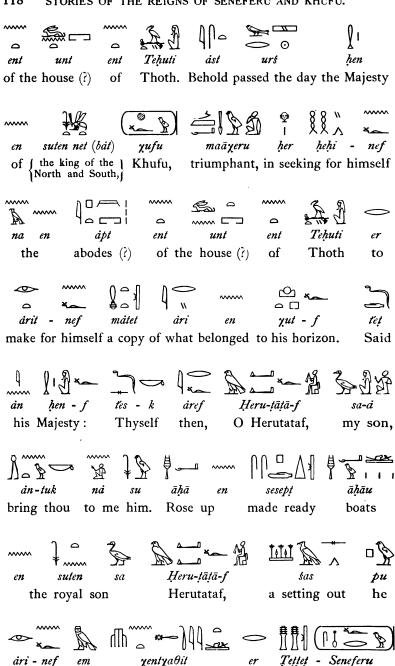
[Early XVIIIth dynasty.]











sailing up the river to

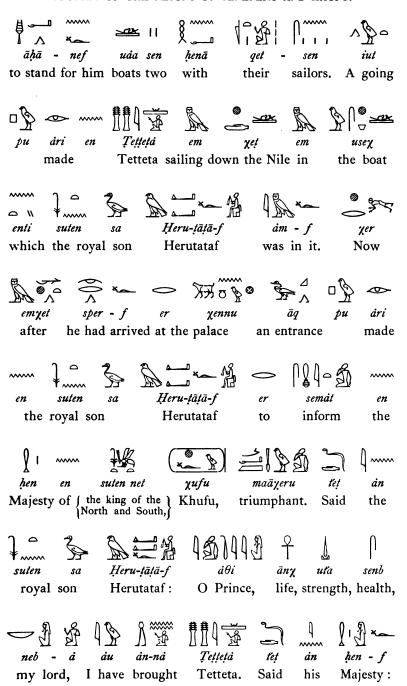
in

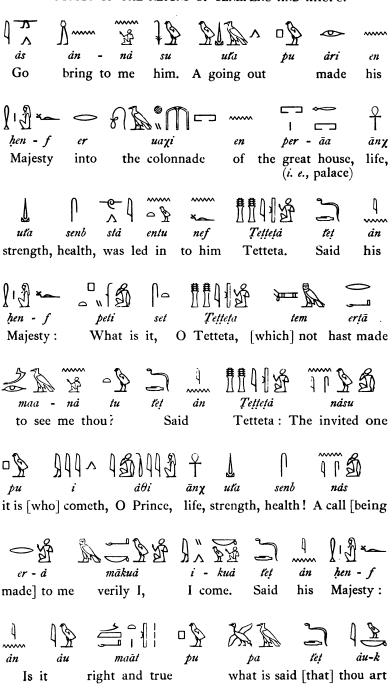
made

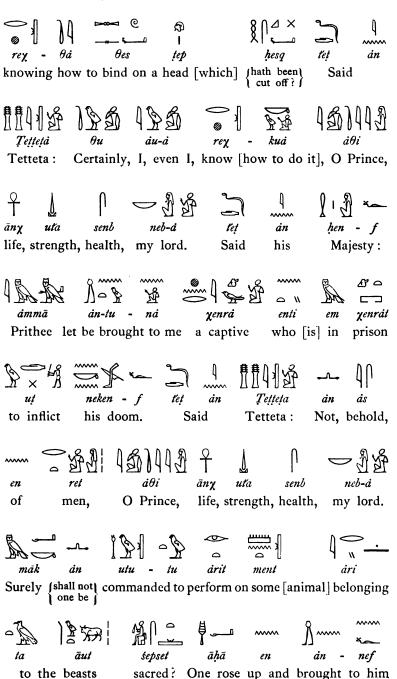
Tattu - Seneferu,



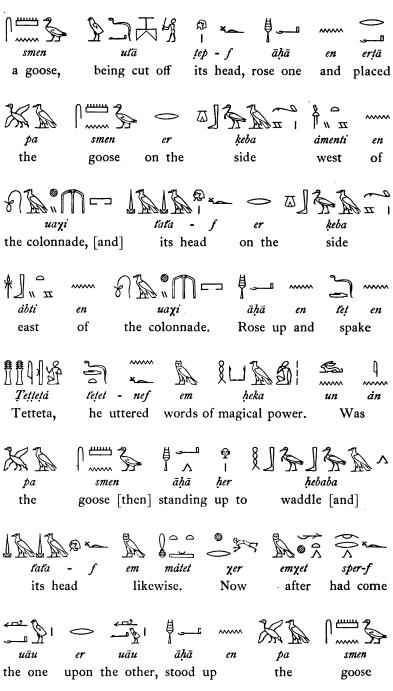
| STORIES OF THE REIGNS OF SENEFERU AND KHUFU.                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$                                      |
| nef ki her sanu rețui-f it, [and] another to chafe his feet                                |
| āḥā en āu en nef suten sa Ḥeru-ṭāṭā-f Rose up stretched out to him the royal son Herutataf |
| āāui-f āḥā en seāḥā - nef su uta his hands, rising he made to stand up him, a going        |
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$                                       |
| ā - f āḥā en tet en Tetteta: Prithee                                                       |
| tātu - nā uāu en qaqau ân-tu-f be given to me a qaqau boat, let one bring                  |
| na yertu-a her anu-a aha en erta to me my children with my books. Rose up was made         |

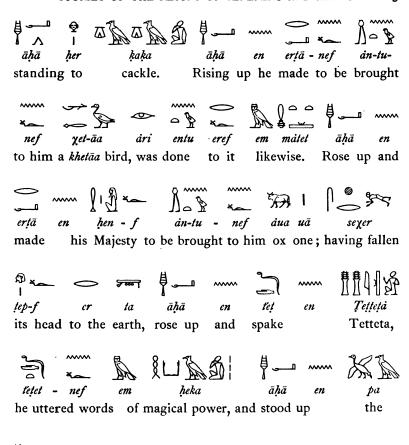






#### 124 STORIES OF THE REIGNS OF SENEFERU AND KHUFU.

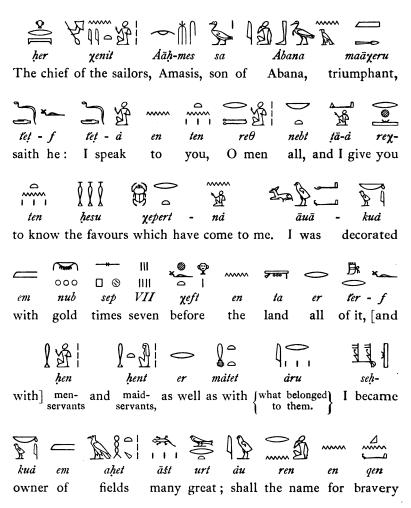


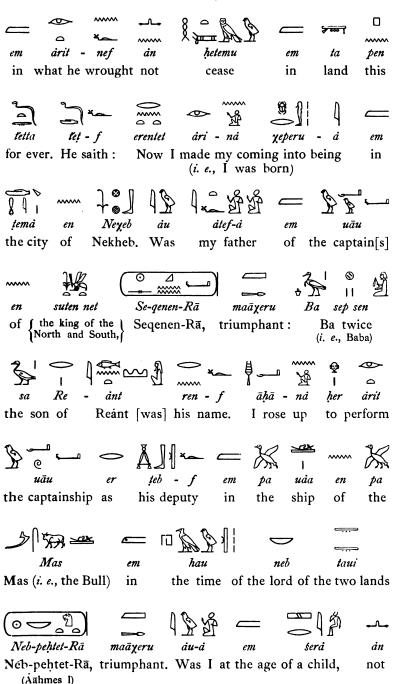


dua uā ox.

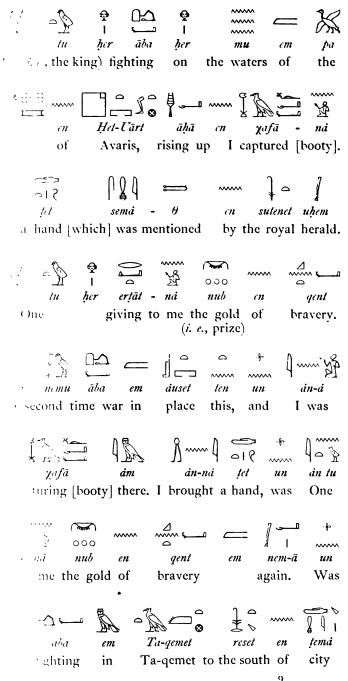
# THE LIFE OF AAHMES, THE NAVAL OFFICER, AS TOLD BY HIMSELF.

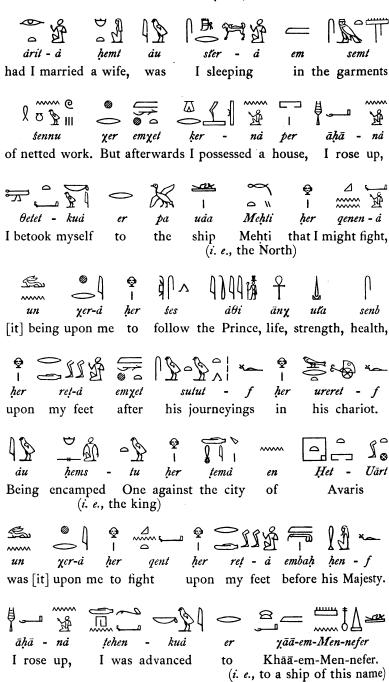
[XVIIIth dynasty.]

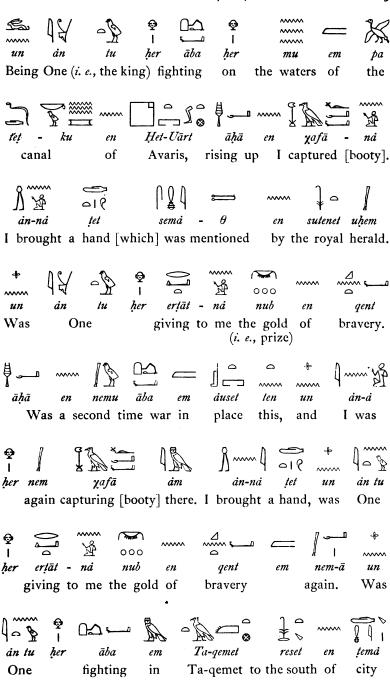










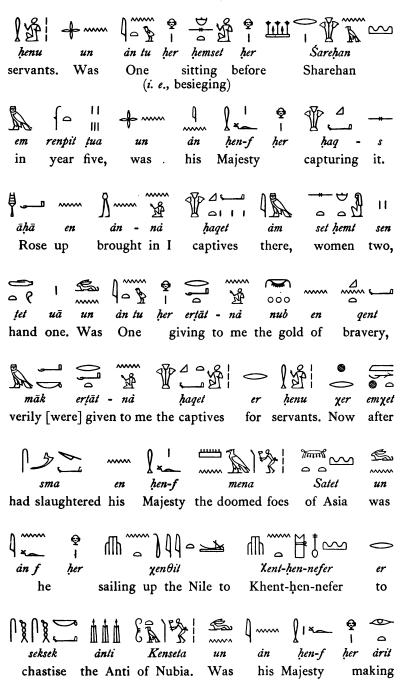


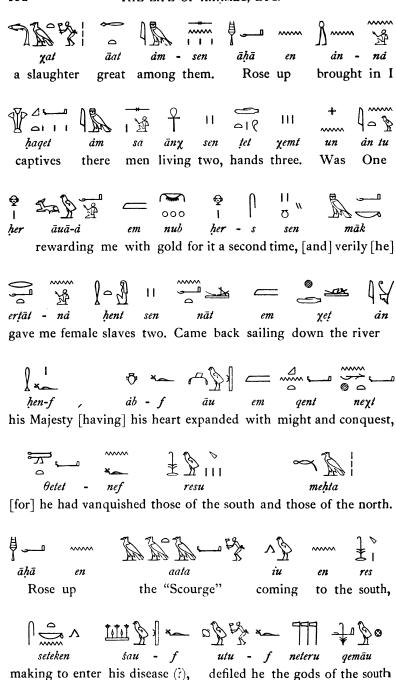
fighting

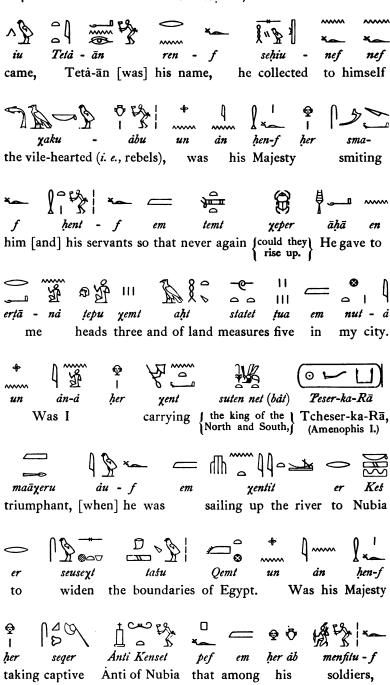
One

pen āḥā en àn - nà seqerà ānx sa this, rising up brought I captive a living person. рa water verily bringing him I went down into the em seset her ta uat pa tema ta-by force along the road of the town, I set out χer - f her en sutenet uhem mu semāu with him on the water. Reported it the royal herald, māk āuā-à em rose up One, verily I was rewarded with gold for it a second time. an tu her hag Het-uart capturing Avaris, One Ι Was was ₩Λ haget am sa uā set hemt yemt bringing in captives there, man one, women three, in all țepu fțu un ân hen-f her erțāt - set nă er

heads four, was his Majesty giving them to me for





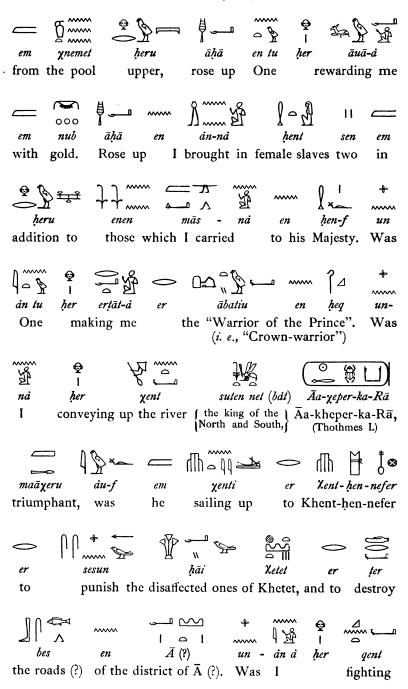


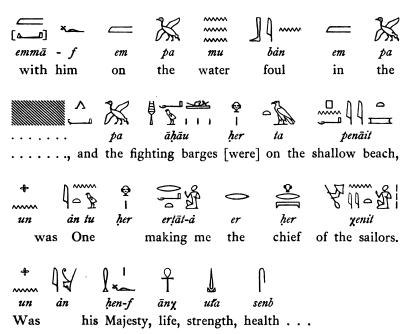
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an-na hen-f hru sen er Qemt

his Majesty. I brought his Majesty in days two

to

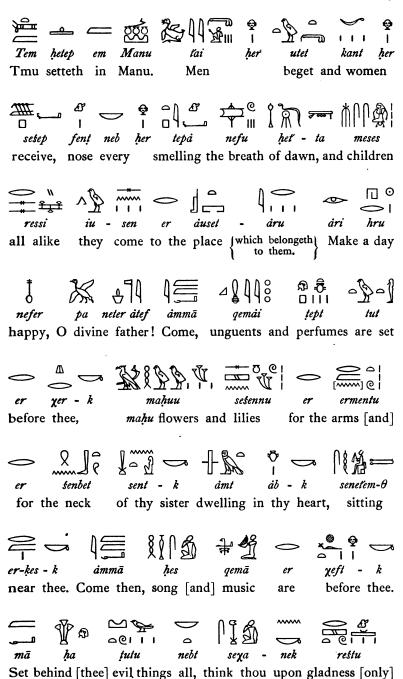




#### THE HARPER'S LAMENT.

#### From the tomb of Nefer-hetep.

[XVIIIth dynasty.]



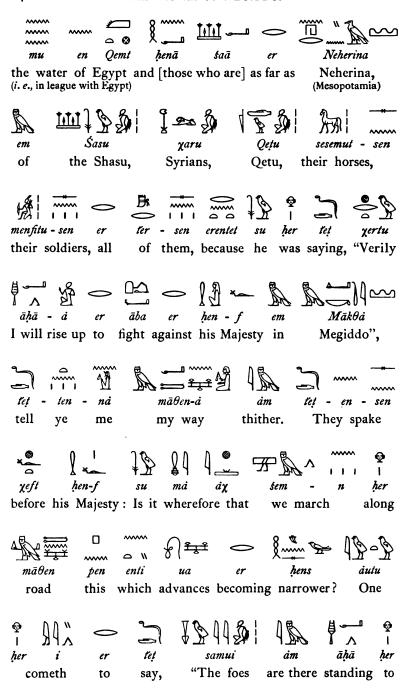
pa ta mer - s ker
the land [which] loveth it silence.

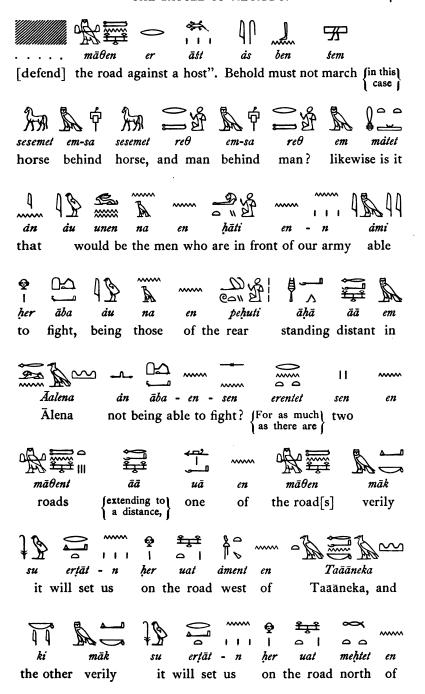
## THE BATTLE OF MEGIDDO.

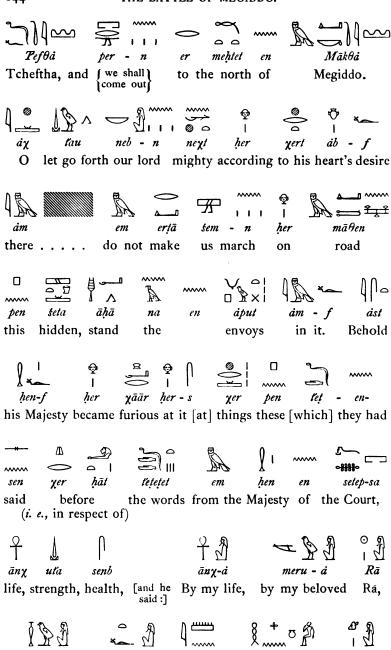
### From the Annals of Thothmes III.

[XVIIIth dynasty.]

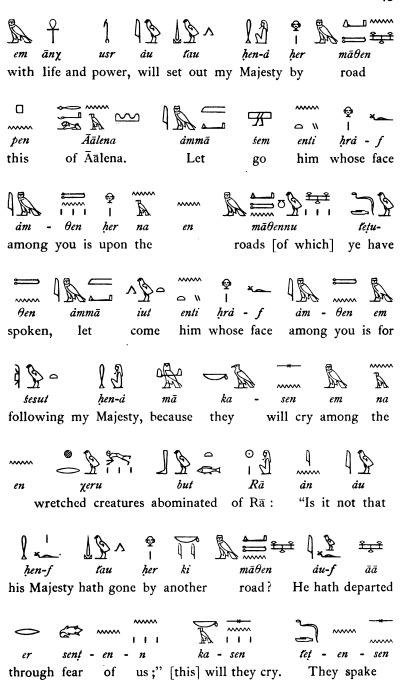
| €<br>0                                                             | U  <br>U   |                                                | <u>~~~</u>  |             |              |               |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| renpit                                                             | XXIII      | tep :                                          | semu        | hru         | XVI          | er ten        | ná                     |
| Year twenty-three, first month of summer, day sixteen, at the town |            |                                                |             |             |              |               |                        |
| 1A                                                                 |            | ·   [ ] ~                                      | <b>~~~</b>  | ) ·         | † 0 <b>§</b> |               | <br>الــــ             |
|                                                                    | Iḥem       |                                                |             | ḥen-f       |              |               |                        |
| of                                                                 | Ihem.      | Ordered h                                      | nis M       | lajesty a d | council      | of war v      | vith                   |
| *-                                                                 | _ ~~~      | <b>∞</b> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | <b>&gt;</b> | 2           | <b>)</b> **0 | ***           | Z ?                    |
|                                                                    |            | $ne\chi t$                                     |             |             |              |               |                        |
| his soldie                                                         | rs of      | valour,                                        | S           | aying: 1    | Inasmuo      | ch as wre     | tch                    |
| <b>~</b>                                                           | <br>en     | Qejesu                                         |             |             |              | △<br>^ ∧      | er                     |
| that                                                               | of         |                                                |             | hath con    |              | l gone        | into                   |
| Māk                                                                | ∭ <u>∽</u> | Al E                                           | em          | ta          | at           | ∫ § §<br>seḥa | \\ \(\frac{\to}{ui-}\) |
| <b>^</b>                                                           | <b>^</b>   | <i>к</i> а!                                    | σ           | ~           |              | ,~~~          | ₽                      |
| <b>5</b> ~                                                         | ×          | M.                                             | 1           | □ III       | ۵            | □ \\          | 1                      |
| nef                                                                | nef        | seru                                           |             |             | nebt         | enti          | <u></u> her            |
| gathered                                                           | to him     | the princes                                    | of          | countries   | all          | who are       | on                     |





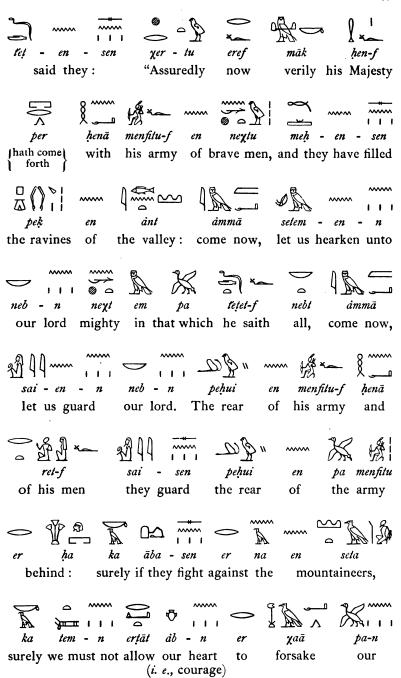


by my favour with my father Amen, who maketh young my nose

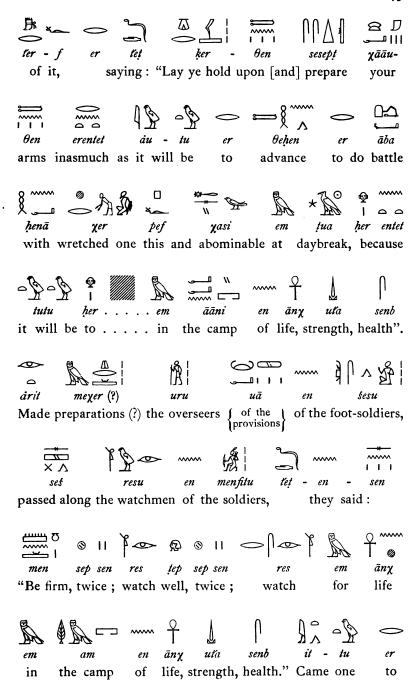


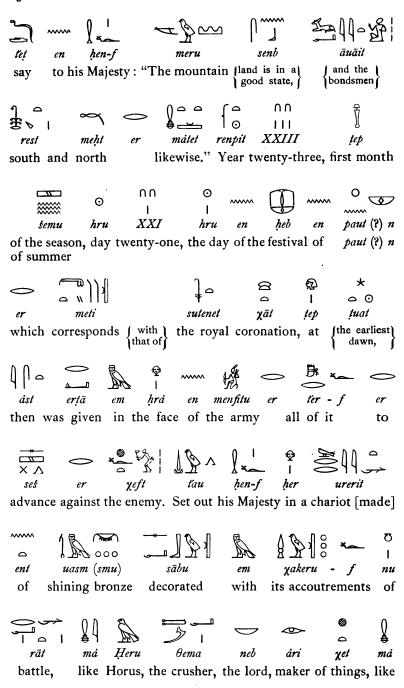
*àri* nest before his Majesty: "May make thy father Amen, the lord J of the ) **xent** of the world, the dweller in the Apts, thy protection. (i. e., Karnak) al din of Verily we [are] following thy Majesty into place every 图 中風 电一点 …… 風 àт bakem-sa goest thou there; we are behind their servants sen āst pehui en men fitu neyt en master." Behold then the end of the army mighty of (i. e., rear guard) рa temä en his Majesty [was] at the of Aalena, and town per er ta hāti came forth to the valley ..; [when] they the head (i. e., advance guard) en had filled the ravines of valley this, rose

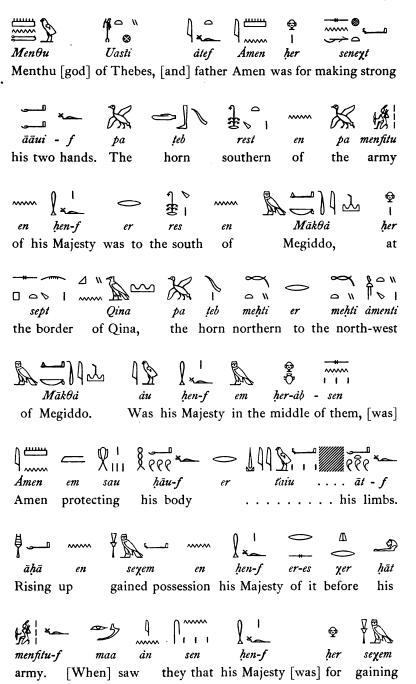
and

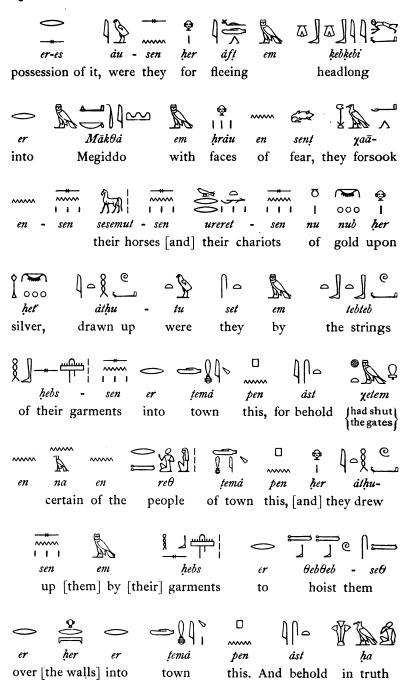


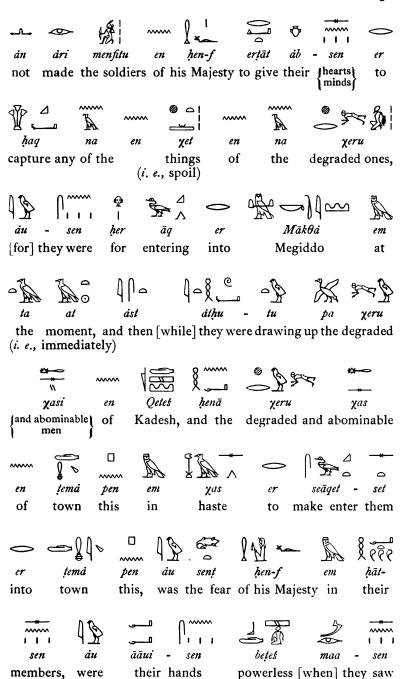


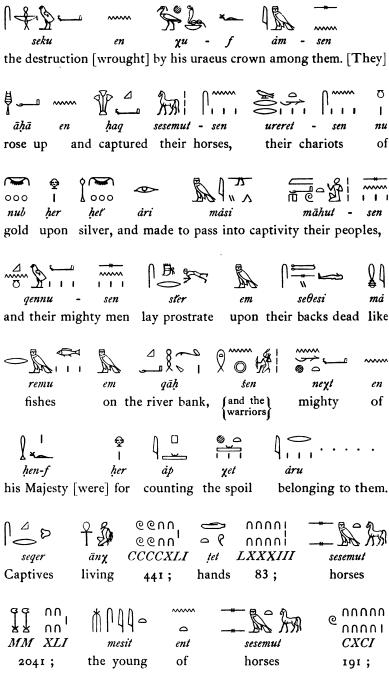




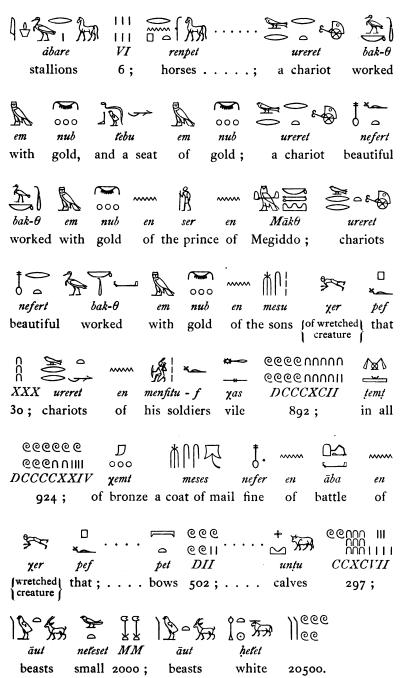






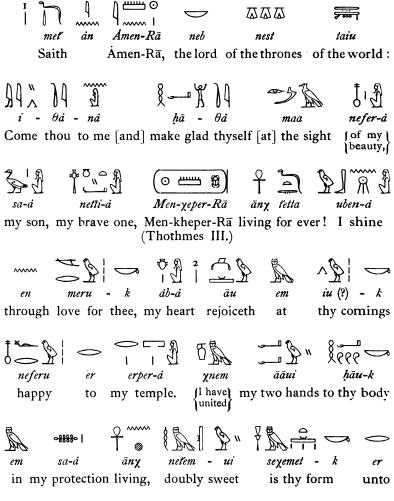


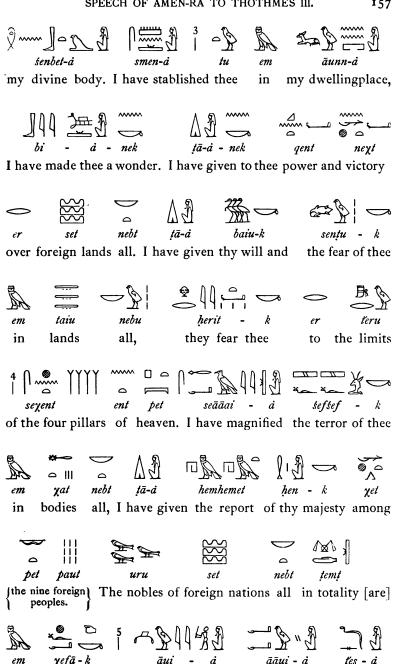
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## SPEECH OF AMEN-RA TO THOTHMES III.

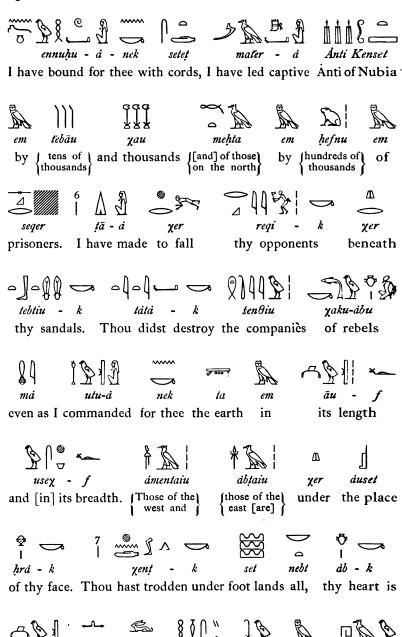
[XVIIIth dynasty.]





thy fist. I have stretched out my hands, mine own,

in



penetrated

were

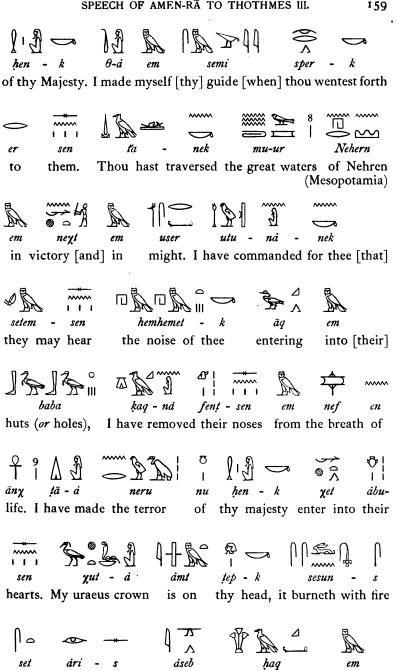
not

glad,

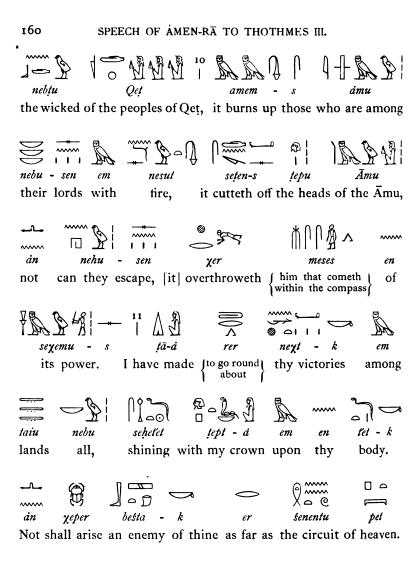
they [until] in

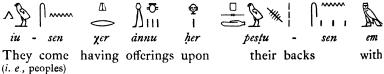
hau

the time

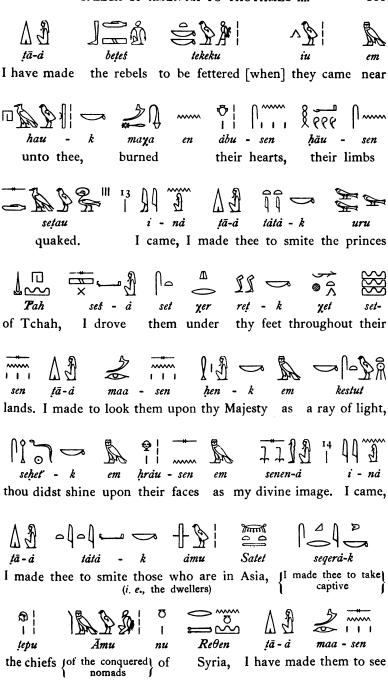


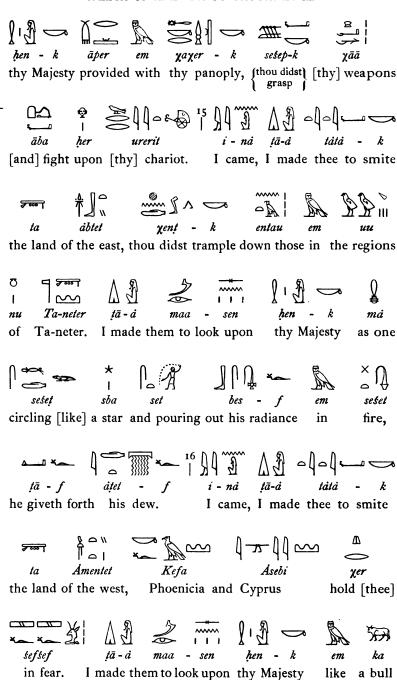
them, it maketh [thee] to lead away captives from among

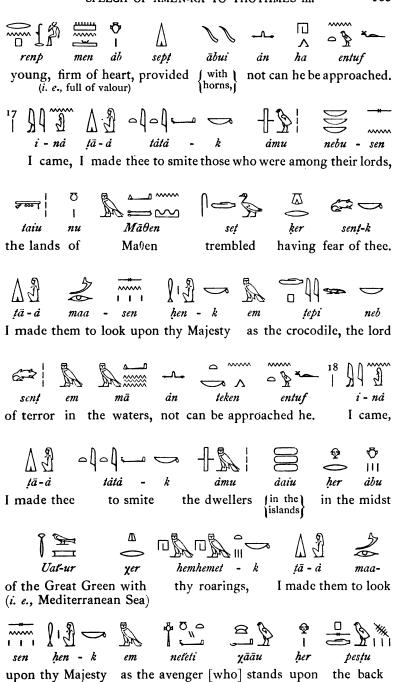


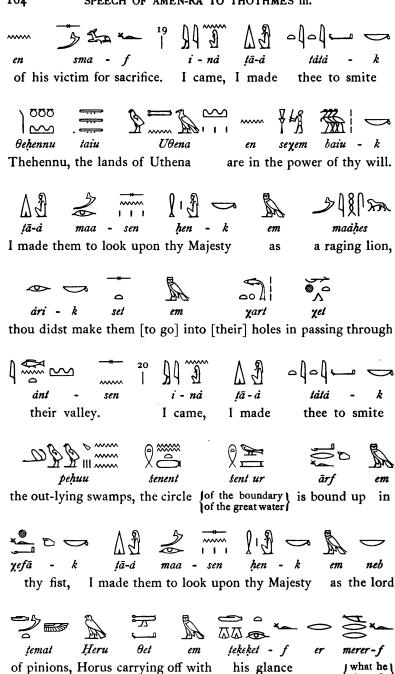




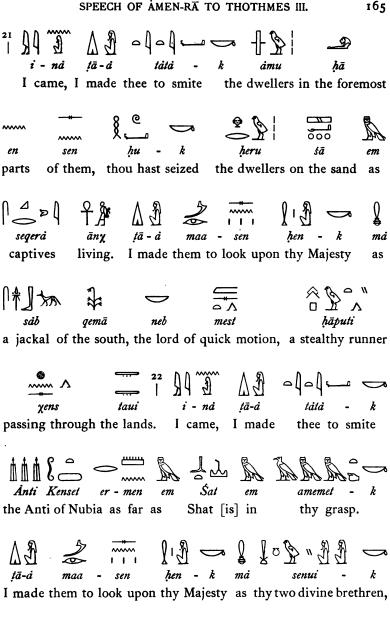






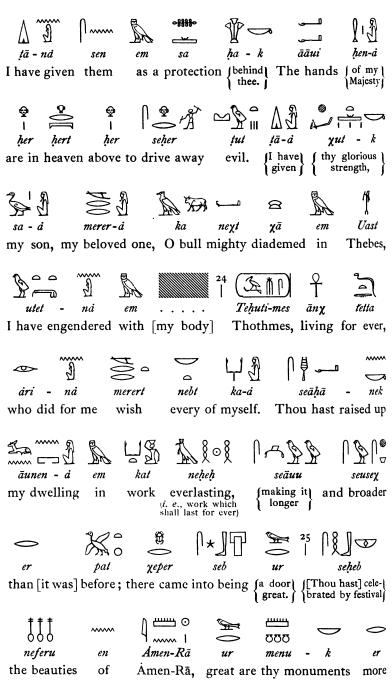


pleaseth.



I have united their two hands unto thee in . . . . . , {thy two divine} sisters }

āāui



suten - k neb xeper utu - na - nek
than [those of] king any that hath existed. I commanded thee

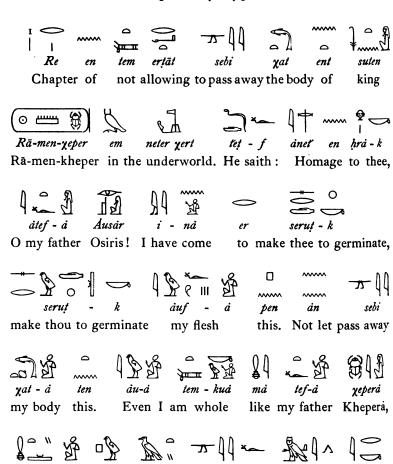
àrit - set hetep - ku her - s smen-à

to make them, and thou hast been content thereat. I have established

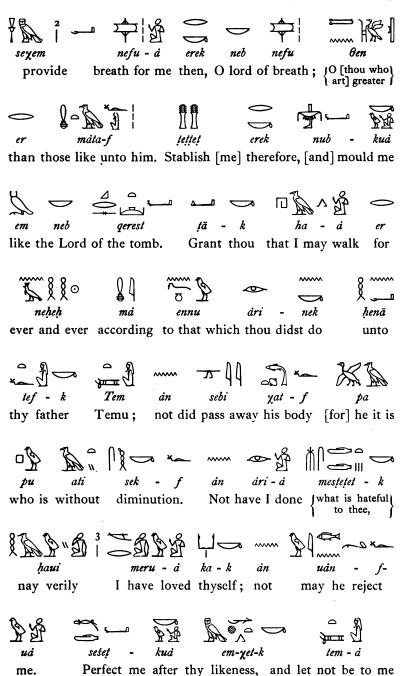
tu her duset Heru en heh em renput semthee upon the seat of Horus of millions of years. Thou shalt

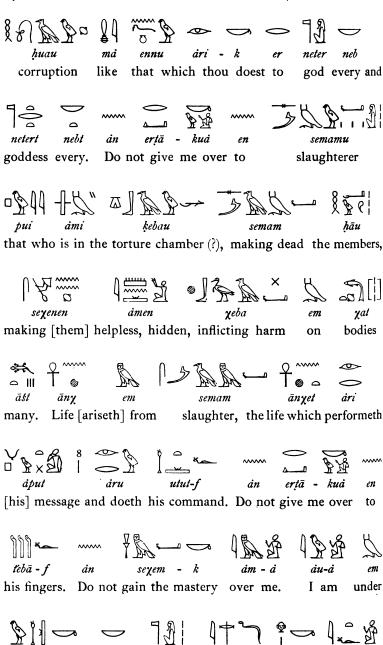
# EXTRACT FROM THE 154<sup>TH</sup> CHAPTER OF THE BOOK OF THE DEAD.

#### [XVIIIth dynasty.]



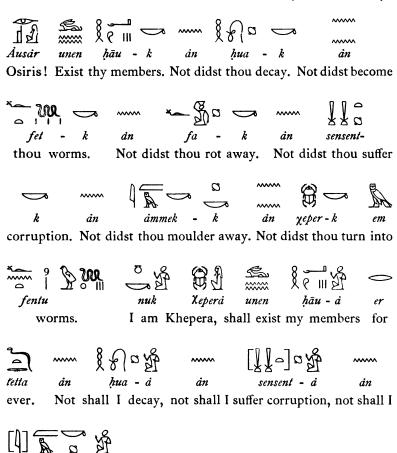
mati - a pu ati sebi - f māa arek a type to me in that without decay is he. Come, therefore,





thy command, O lord of the gods. Homage to thee, O my father

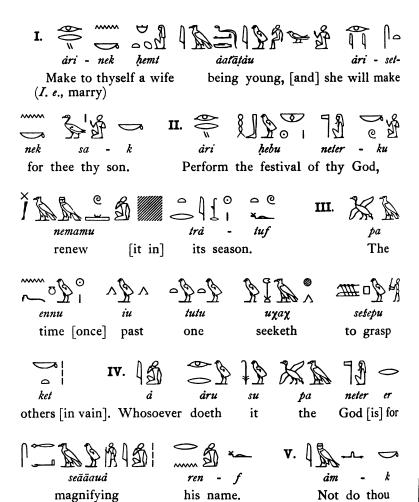
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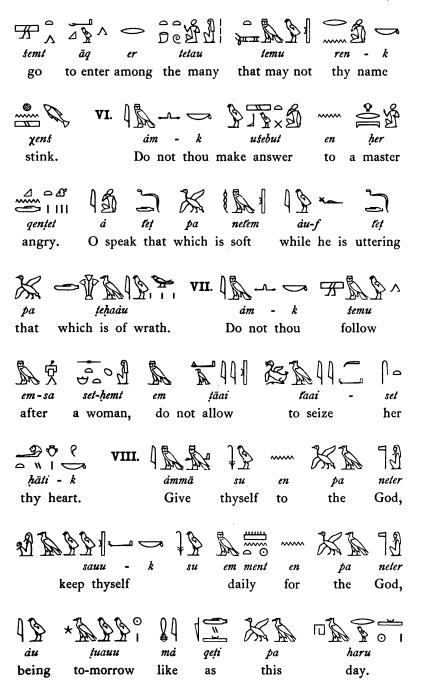
moulder away.

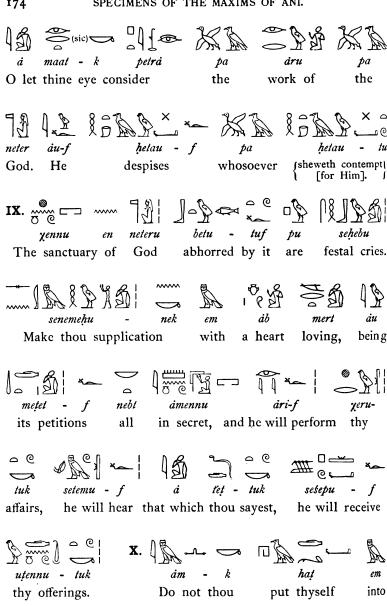
### SPECIMENS OF THE MAXIMS OF ANI.

[XVIIIth dynasty.]



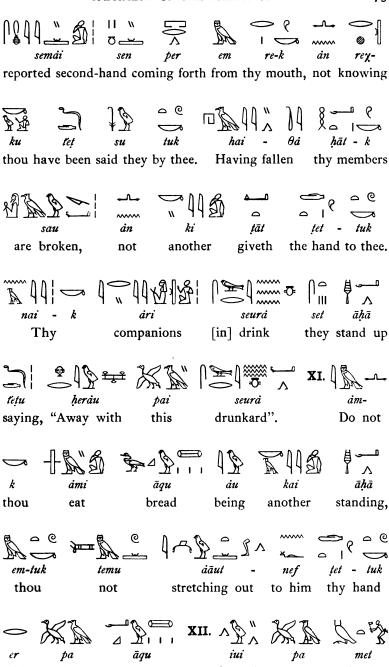
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seurà hegl ben - tu mețu

the house of drinking beer. An evil thing are the words



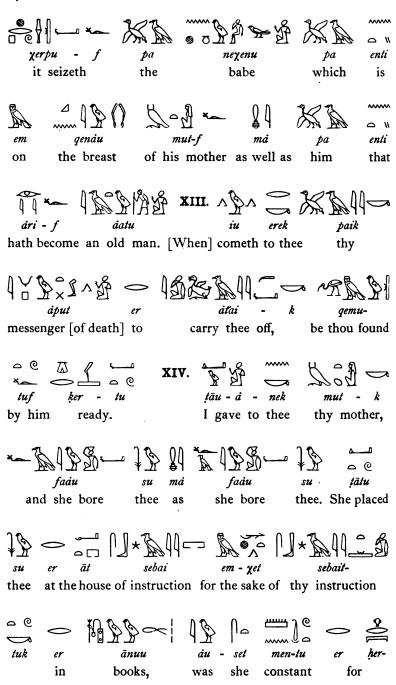
bread.

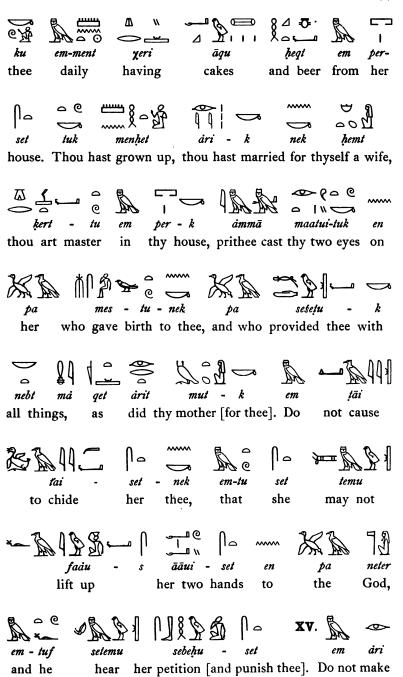
with

the

Cometh

death

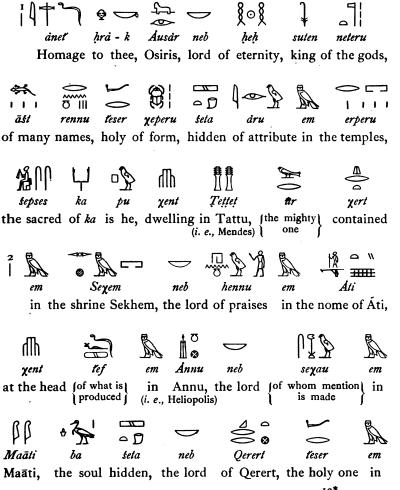


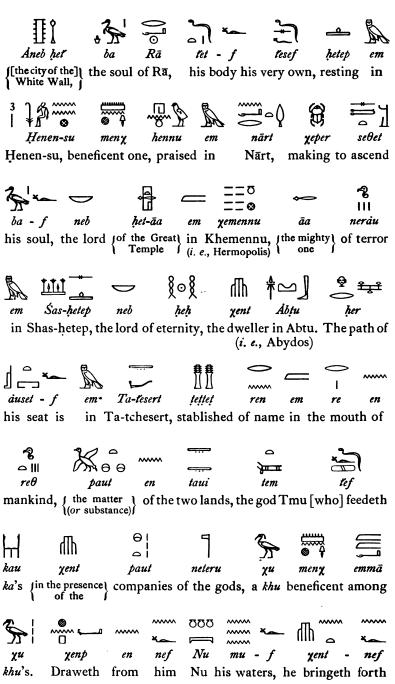


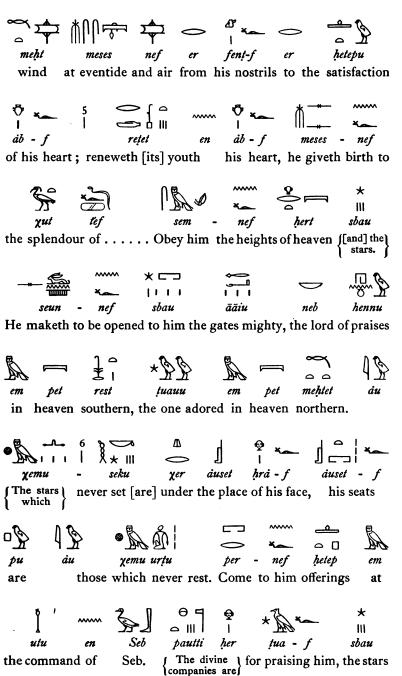


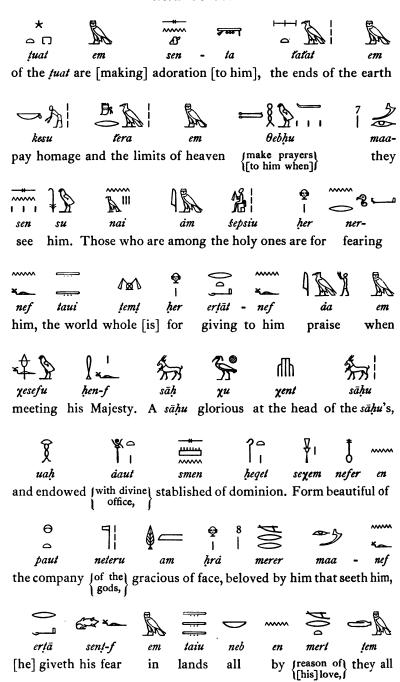
#### HYMN TO OSIRIS.

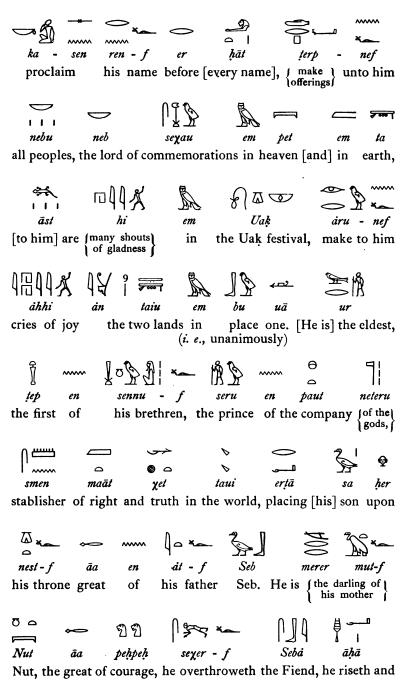
[XVIIIth dynasty.]



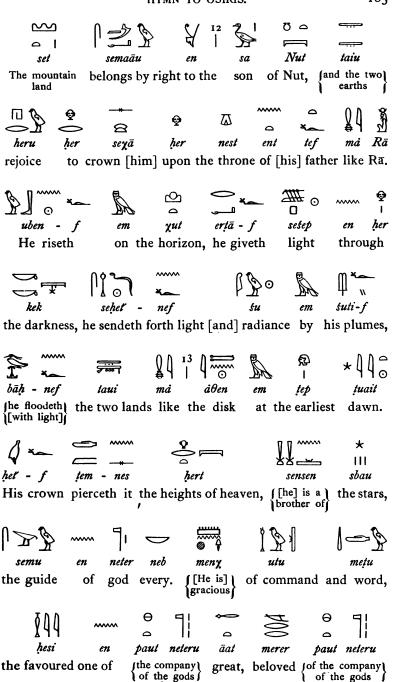




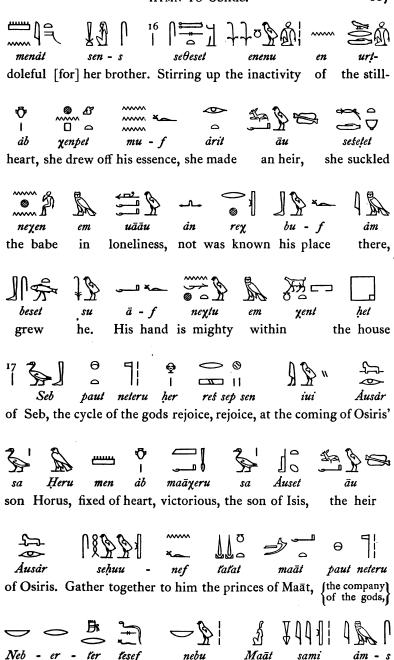




```
χeft - f erṭā senṭ - f
slaughtereth his enemy, he placeth his fear in his adversary,
   аb
  ån
[he] carrieth off the boundaries ...., [he is] fixed of heart, his legs
are raised up; [he is] the heir of Seb {and of the kingdom }
                             of the world.
He hath seen his powers, he hath given command to him to direct
  uah
the lands by [his] hand as long as the abiding of seasons.
    He hath made earth this with his hand, its waters, its air,
sem - f menment - f nebt pait
its vegetation, its cattle all, [its] birds
[its] fishes all, its creeping things [all], its four-footed beasts [all].
```



neteset äri en sent - f māket - f little. Hath made his sister protection for him, driving away [his] enemies, turning back evil hap, pronouncing the word with en the strength of her mouth, strong of tongue, not fallible in Auset speech. Acting beneficently by command and word [is] the mighty one, the avenger of her brother. Seeking him without ta bekek àn with cries of grief, rest, going round earth this not Xen - nes an qemtu - s su arit sut alighted she not had she found him. Making (i. e., until she had found) em yepert her hair, {making to become air by [her] wings, making



and Neb-er-tcher himself, and the lords of Maat, assemble therein,

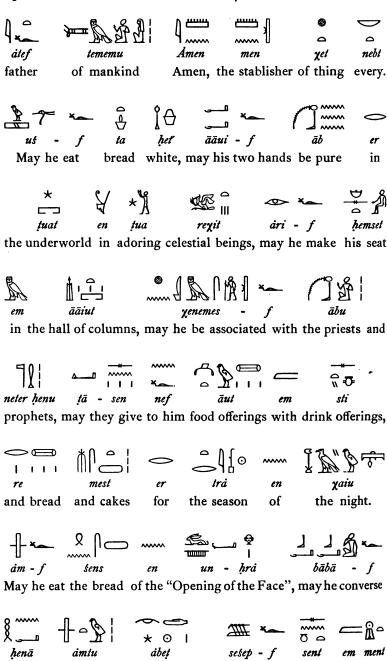
۵ haiu äsfet māk senetemu em het ent verily those who repulse iniquity rejoice in the house of er erṭāt àaut en neb - s Seb to award dignity and rank to its lord, the sovereignty Seb maāt-s of its right and truth is to him.

## FROM THE STELE OF TEHUTI-NEFER.

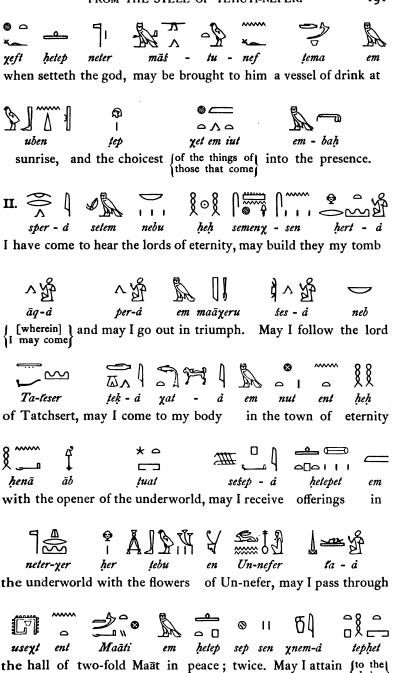
#### [XVIIIth dynasty.]

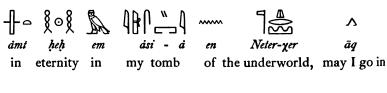
nebt 
$$t\bar{a} - f$$
  $\bar{a}n\chi$  en mer - nef daut en every. May he give life to him that loveth him, and old age to him

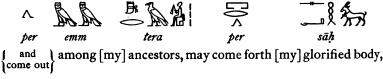
$$t\bar{a}t\bar{a}$$
 su em  $ab-f$  nef en  $re-f$  em that hath set him in his heart, and the breath of his mouth in



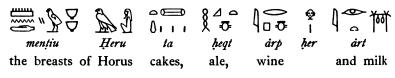
with those who are in [their] month. May he receive cakes daily

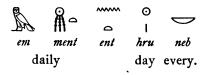


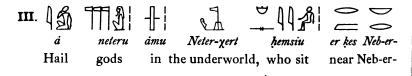


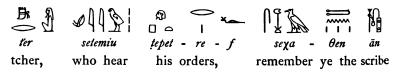














em heb neb en pet en ta er neheh at festival every of heaven [and] of earth for ever

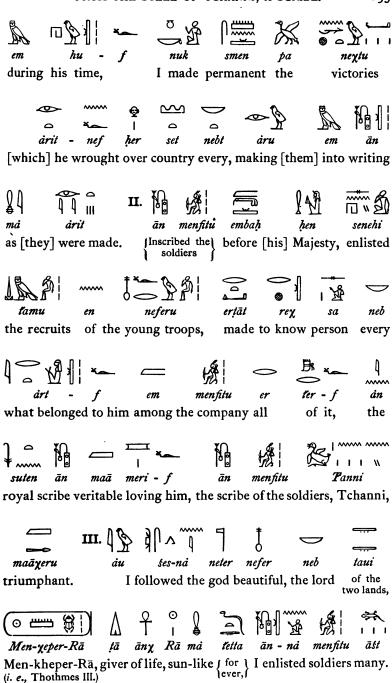
henā tetta sent - f mert - f merert - f ent and ever, [and] his sister, his darling, who loved him, of

duset ab - f nebt per Hent-ari maāyeru the seat of his heart, the lady of the house, Hent-ari, triumphant.

# FROM THE STELE OF TCHANNI A SCRIBE.

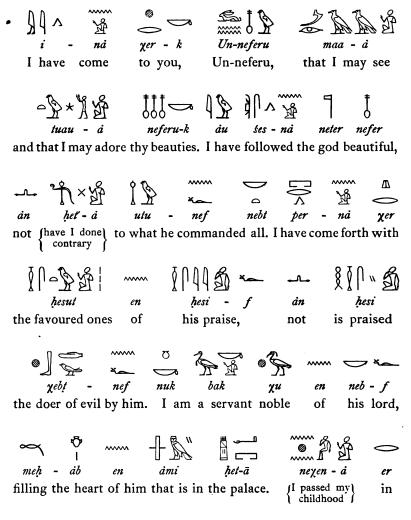
[XVIIIth dynasty.]

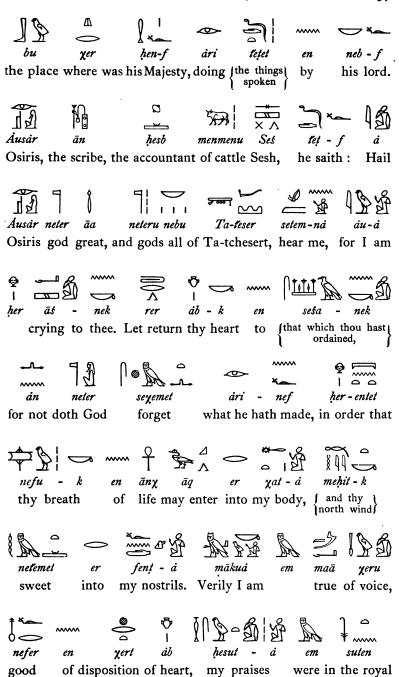
| r D dlv                                                                                                                                       | F %        | ţ           | 1             | β                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                               | nà neter   | nefer       | ḥeq           | maāt                                    |
| I have followed                                                                                                                               | the god b  | eautiful, t | he prince     | of right and<br>truth,                  |
|                                                                                                                                               |            | 12          |               | W. A. A.                                |
| suten net Men                                                                                                                                 | 1-xeper-Rā | àи          | m             | ıaa - ni                                |
| $ \begin{cases} \text{king of the North} \\ \text{and South,} \end{cases} $ Men-kheper-R\bar{a} I have seen $ (i. e., \text{Thothmes III.}) $ |            |             |               |                                         |
|                                                                                                                                               | <b>6</b>   | *~          |               |                                         |
| nextu suten                                                                                                                                   | ārit -     | nef h       | er setu       | nebt an-                                |
| the victories (of the Ki                                                                                                                      | ng he      | wrought o   |               | all. He                                 |
|                                                                                                                                               |            | ″           | A POP         | Å ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| nef uru                                                                                                                                       | nu P       | ahi er      | m seq[e       | r]a ānx                                 |
| brought the nobles                                                                                                                            | of Tc      | hahi a      | _             | ves alive                               |
|                                                                                                                                               | Ph.        | △ ······    |               |                                         |
| er Ta - merā                                                                                                                                  | ḥaq        | - nef       | tem           | āu - sen                                |
| to Egypt,                                                                                                                                     | _          | ptured      | citi          |                                         |
|                                                                                                                                               | ,          | <b>β</b> [  | <b>-1</b> - ≥ | Z # ~                                   |
| nebu śāṭ - nef                                                                                                                                | menni      | s - sen     | ån se         | t āhā                                   |
| all, he cut down                                                                                                                              |            |             | ot a coun     | • • •                                   |

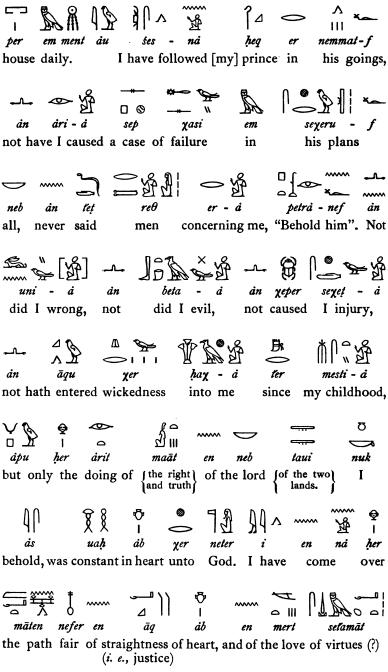


#### FROM THE STELE OF SESH, A SCRIBE.

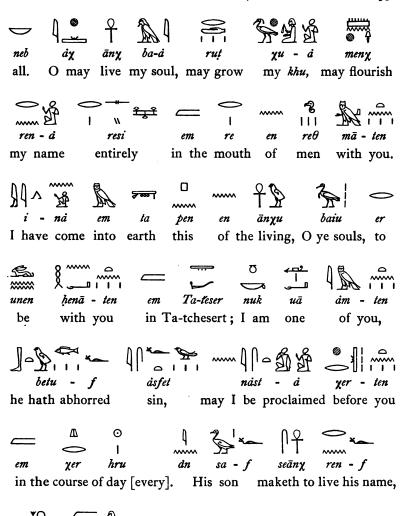
[XVIIIth dynasty.]







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the scribe Mehu.

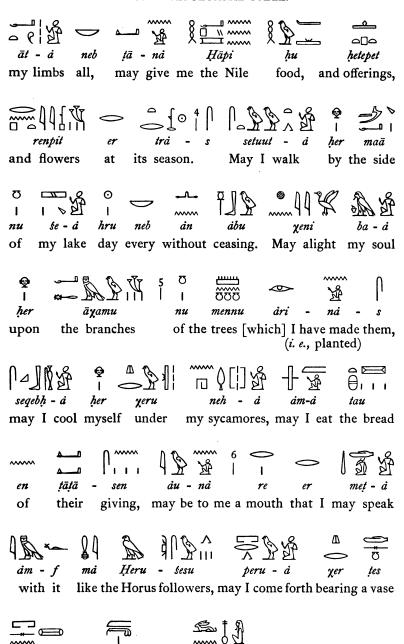
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### FROM A SEPULCHRAL STELE.

### [XVIIIth dynasty (?).]

| suten țā hetep Ausar heq tetta neter āa neb<br>Royal may give oblation Osiris, prince of eternity, god great, lord                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Abtu Ap-uat qemā Ap-uat meht Anpu am of Abydos, Ap-uat of the south, Ap-uat of the north, Anubis dweller                                                                                 |
| ut Ptaḥ-Seker neb seta - $\theta \dot{a}$ $\dot{a}t$ $t\bar{a}$ - sen {in the town of embalmment,} Ptaḥ-Seker, lord of the hidden place, may they give                                   |
| χu em pet us[r] em ta maāχeru em Neter-xert glory in heaven, strength upon earth, triumph in Neter-khert,                                                                                |
| pert \(\bar{aq}\) er \(\alpha \text{si}\) - \(\alpha\) qeb\(\hat{h}\)-\(\alpha\) suit - \(f\) (sic) \ \{\text{and a coming of forth from and of the my tomb.}\) Agy I refresh my shadow, |
| surà - à mu en mer - à hru neb uat may I drink water from my pool day every, may flourish                                                                                                |

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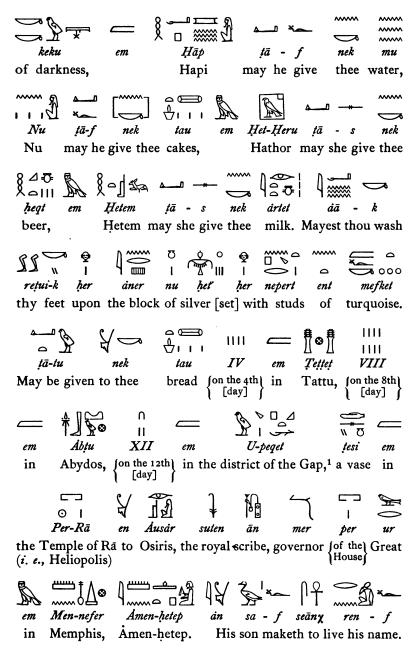


persen embah Un-nefer and cakes in the presence of Un-nefer.

## THE STELE OF AMEN-HETEP, A ROYAL SCRIBE AT MEMPHIS.

[XVIIIth dynasty (?).]

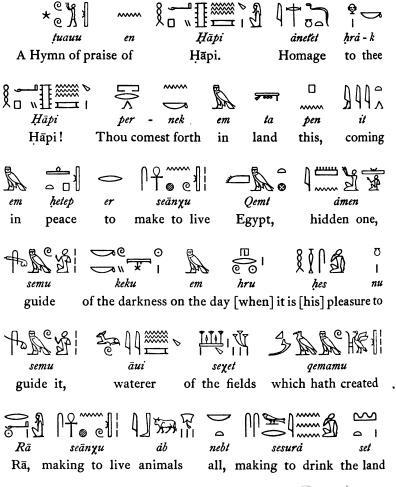


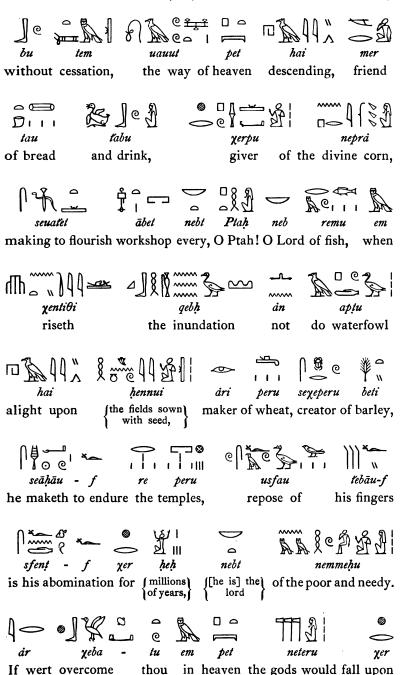


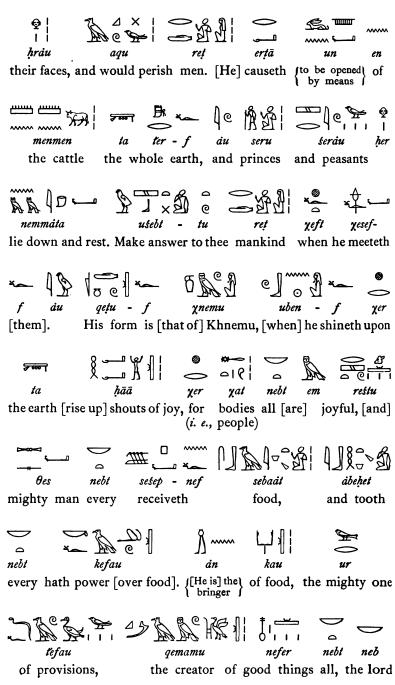
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I. e., the country round about Abydos near the opening in the mountains through which souls were supposed to pass into the next world.

### FROM A HYMN TO ḤĀPI, THE GOD OF THE NILE.

[XVIIIth or XIXth dynasty.]

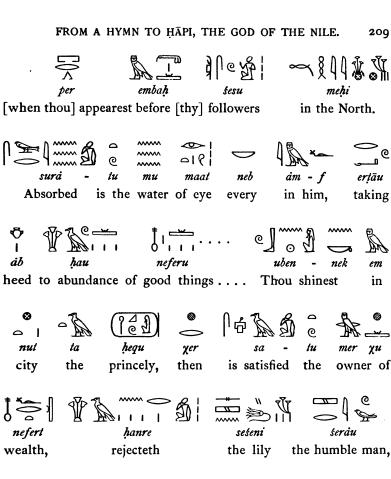


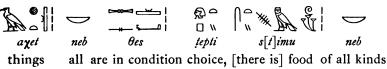


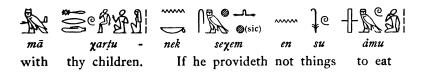


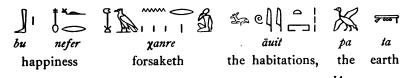
àп enNot can [he] be figured in stone, in the images on which are set qemhu ån (the double crown) not to be seen is he, neither [with] uraei, baka an xerpu - tuf an seset - tuf nor offerings can be made to him, not works em from [his] secret places, not is known the place where he is, not is [he] found [in] shrines inscribed, not is there a habitation which is well - - All bo sufficiently large for him, not can he be depicted in thy heart. nehamu - nek *tamu* Thou hast rejoiced thy peoples [and] thy children.

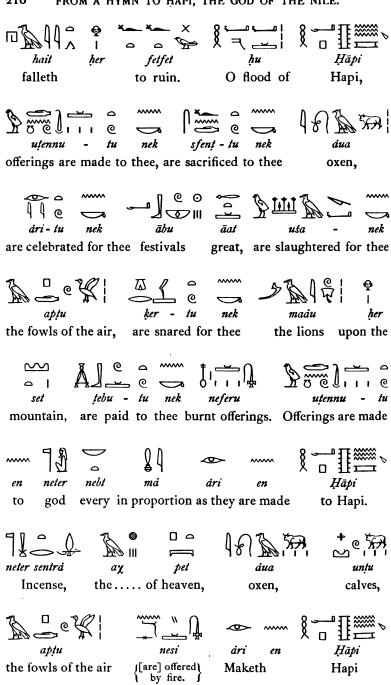
net xet tuk em qemā ment hapu Thou art a protector in the south, stablished are [thy] laws





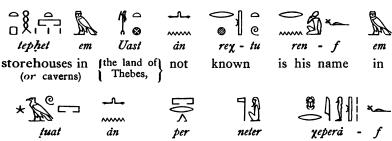






Maketh

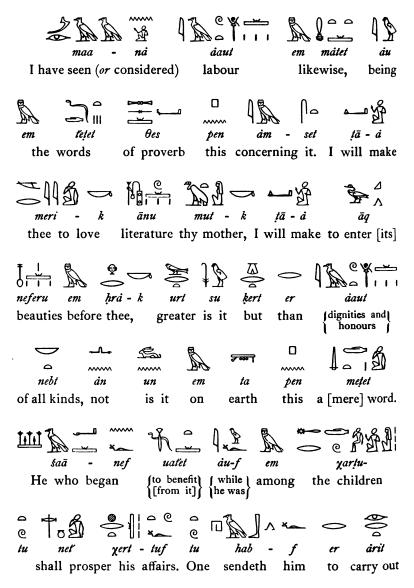
Hapi



the underworld, not maketh manifest the god his forms [there],

idle [are] imaginings [concerning them].

### THE PROVERBS OF TUAUU-F-SE-KHARTHAI.

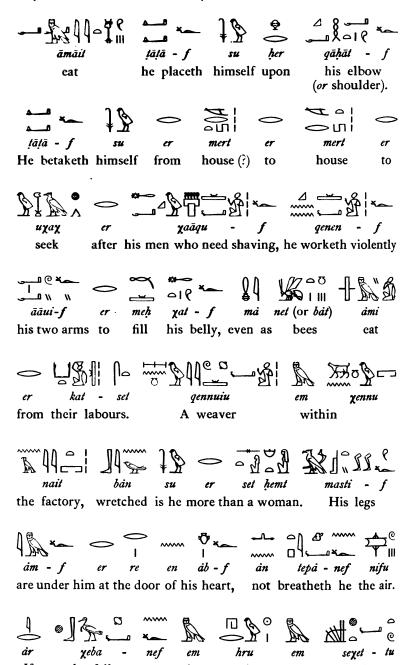


em

ţāţā - f

far into the evening: [when] he setteth himself to

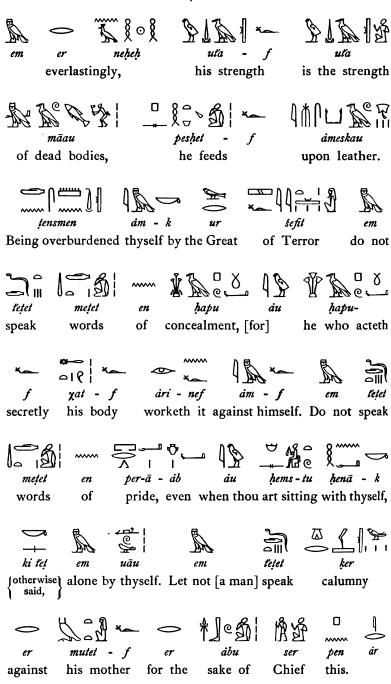
If he fail

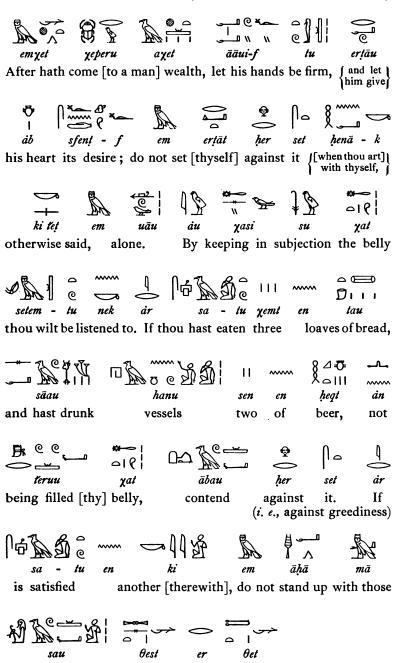


for a day in weaving,



unfortunate is he most of all, for he chattereth

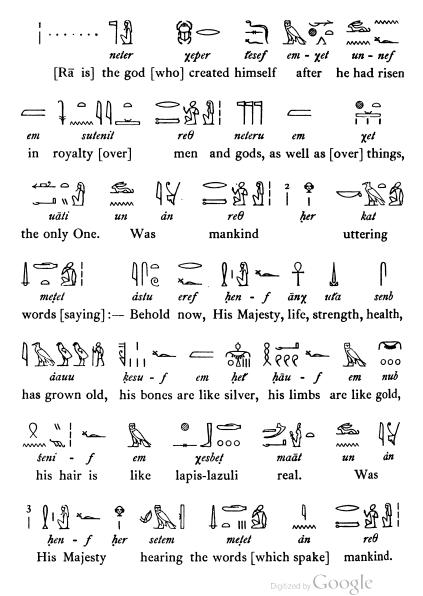


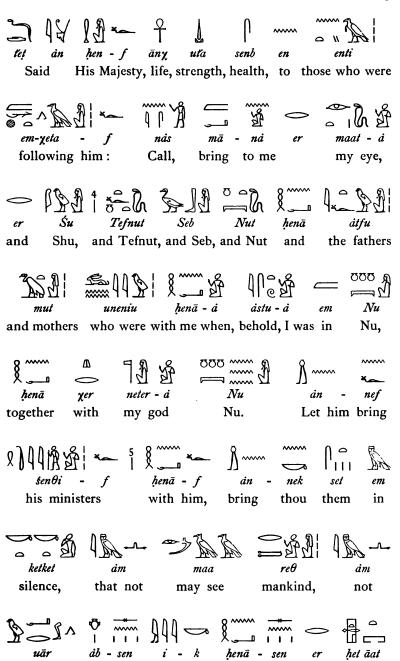


who break a board upon a stake.

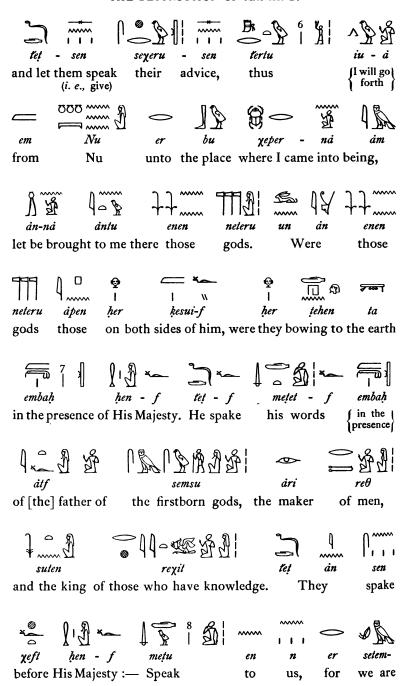
#### THE DESTRUCTION OF MANKIND.

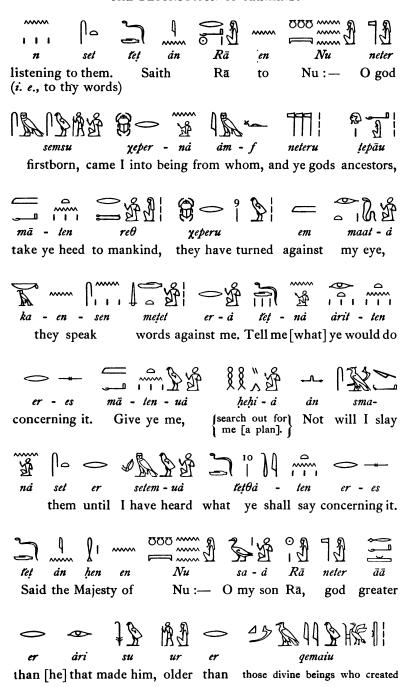
[XIXth dynasty.]

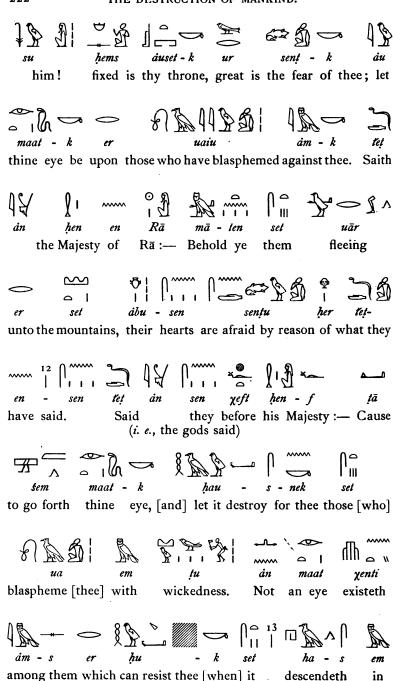


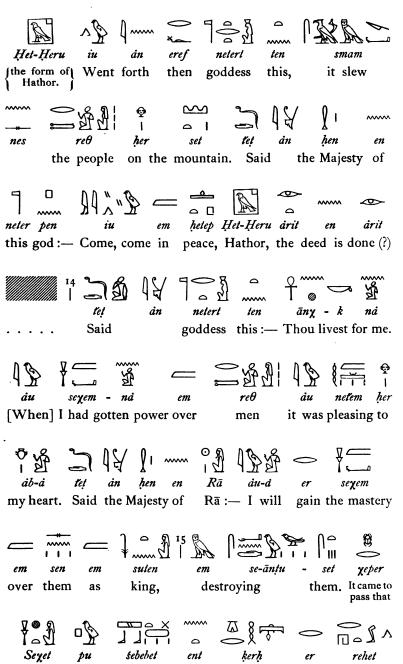


may flee their hearts. Come thou with them into the temple,



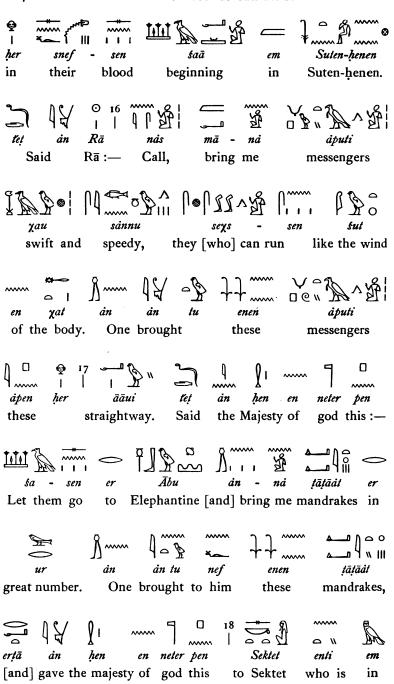


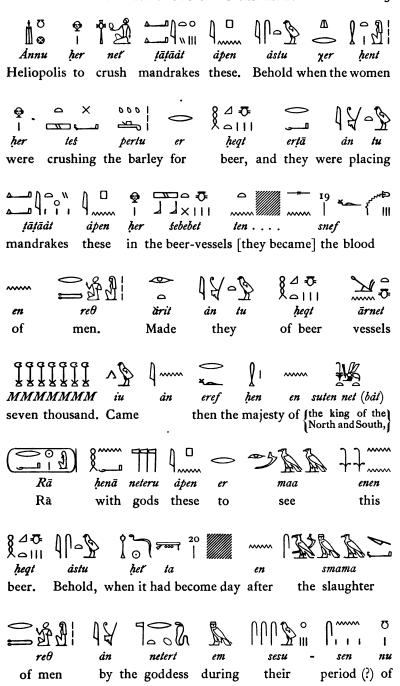




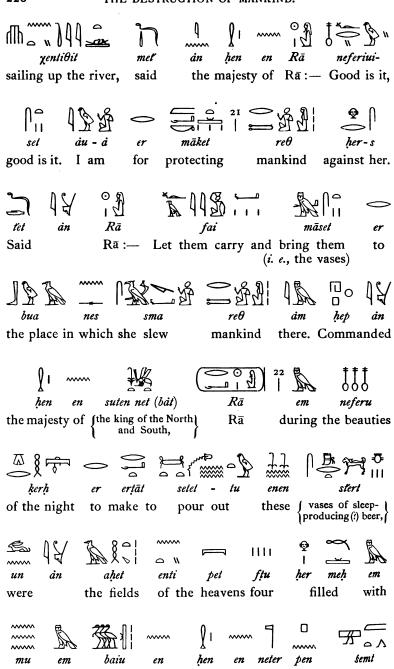
Sekhet of the offerings of the night

waded about



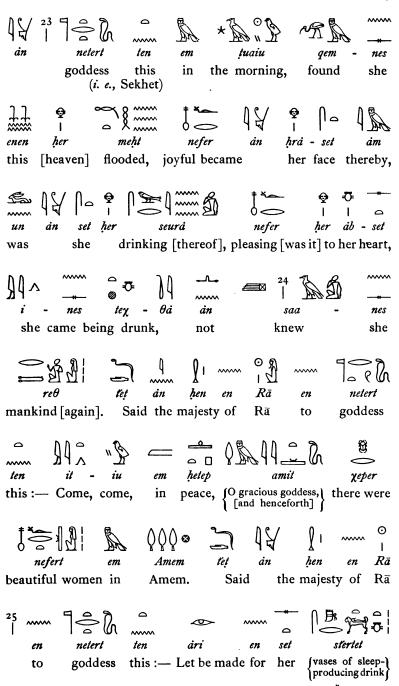


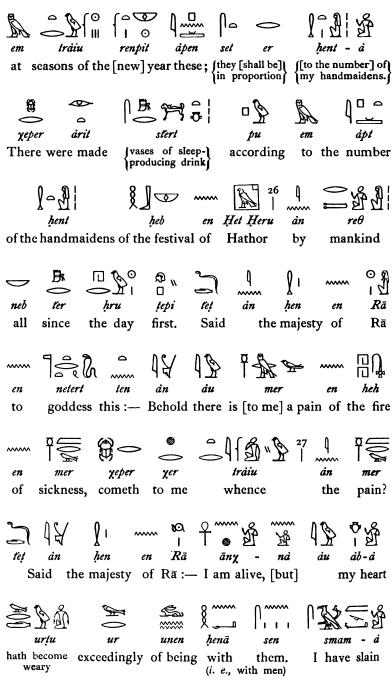
liquid

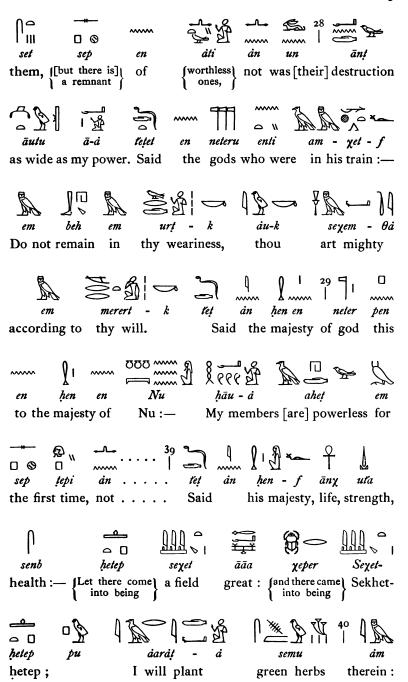


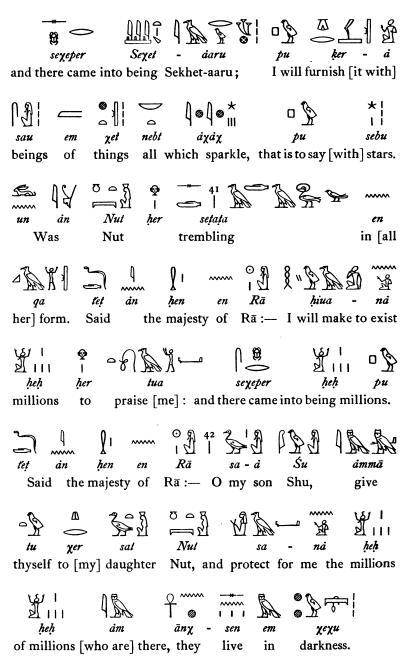
by the Will of the majesty of god this.

Came





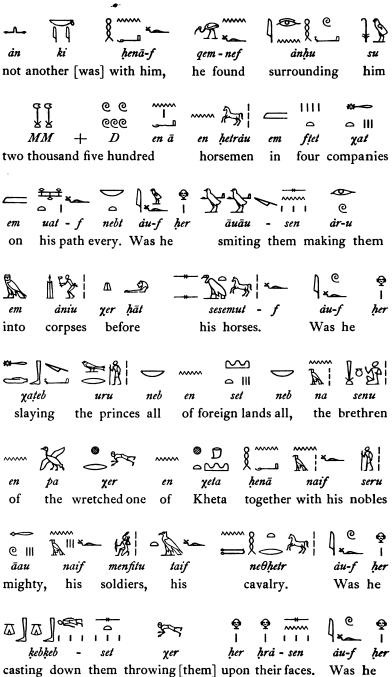


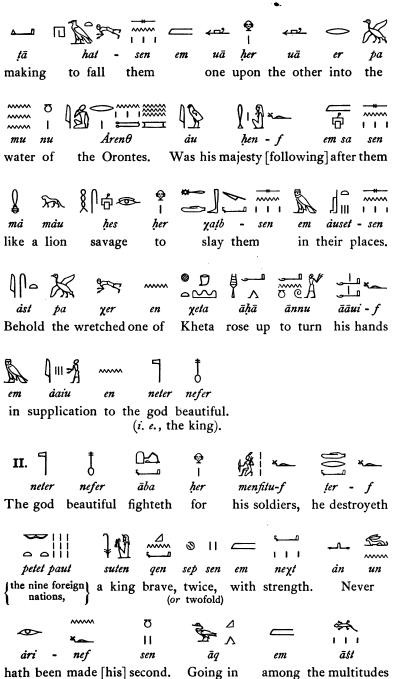


## THE WAR OF RAMESES II AGAINST THE KHETA.

### [XIXth dynasty.]

| I.                                                                                       | <b>†</b>             | }        | 7 7                       | حب<br>الـــو |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|
|                                                                                          |                      |          | peḥ peḥ                   |              | nextu       |
| The god beautiful, the Power, doubly mighty, great of strength,                          |                      |          |                           |              |             |
|                                                                                          |                      |          |                           |              |             |
|                                                                                          | ≥ <u>&gt;</u>        |          |                           | $\odot$      | 1 1 mm)     |
| heṭ                                                                                      |                      |          | n net (båt) Usi           |              |             |
| subduer of foreign lands all, {king of the North} and South } {Usr-maāt-Rā-setep-en-Rā,} |                      |          |                           |              |             |
| 20                                                                                       | (WW                  | <u> </u> |                           |              | <b>∞</b> ‱  |
|                                                                                          |                      |          | en pa                     |              |             |
| son of the Sun, Rameses, beloved of Amen. The halt [which] made                          |                      |          |                           |              |             |
| , ,                                                                                      |                      |          |                           |              |             |
| hen - f                                                                                  | àu-f                 | hems     | ⊕ ≪<br>  o> <br> her meḥt | ament        | Qețes       |
| his majesty.                                                                             |                      |          |                           |              |             |
| àu-f her<br>he was                                                                       | $\int_{aq}^{\Delta}$ | em yennu | $\beta_{pa}$              | Seru<br>Xeru | āā en       |
| na en those of the                                                                       | χeru                 | en       | Xeta äu-f                 | uāu          | her tep - f |



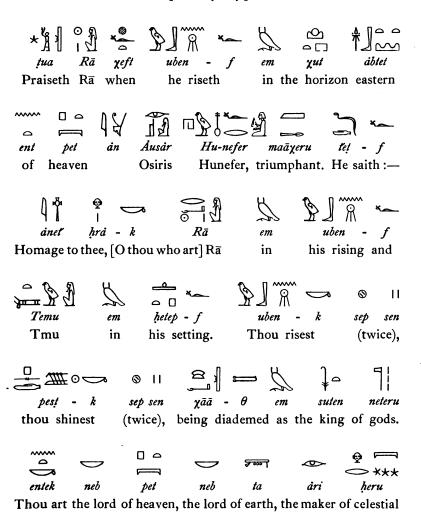


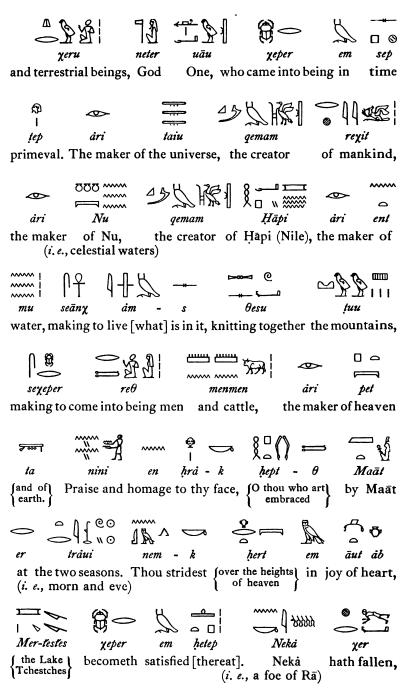
### THE WAR OF RAMESES II AGAINST THE KHETA.

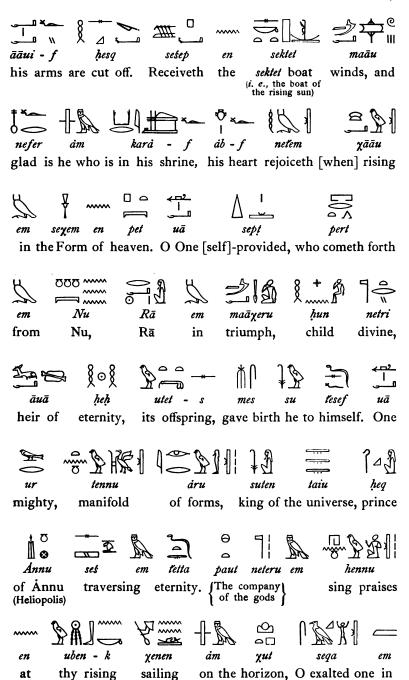
menfitu en set neb àrit - sen em of the soldiers of foreign lands all [he] was making them into tebtebet hebs arit her - f em metet dead men. A reckoning was made for him of the phalli ur en Xeta tet en Neherina of the chiefs of Kheta [and] the hands of Mesopotamia.

### HYMN TO RA BY HUNEFER.

[British Museum papyrus No. 9901.]
[XIXth dynasty.]







at

(the sektet) Homage to thee Amen-Ra, resting upon maāt, (i. e., thou art governed by unchanging laws).

a - k hert au hra neb hrà neb

Thou passest over the upper regions, doth face every see thee;

hen - k thou germinatest, strideth on thy majesty, thy rays are

upon [all] faces.

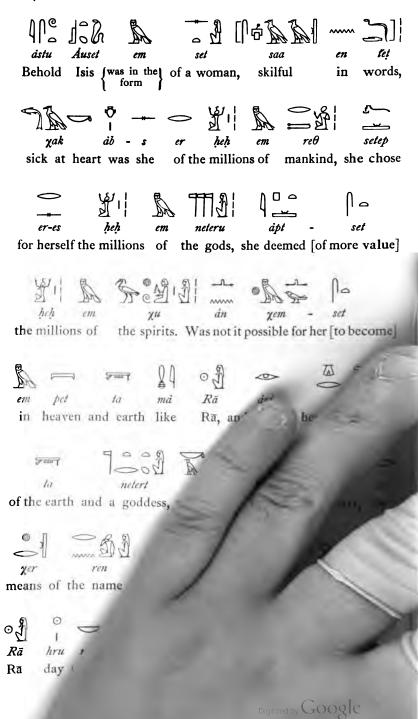
#### FROM THE PAPYRUS OF RAMESES III.

[XXth dynasty.]

## THE LEGEND OF RA AND ISIS.

#### [XXth dynasty.]

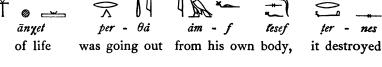




SiS

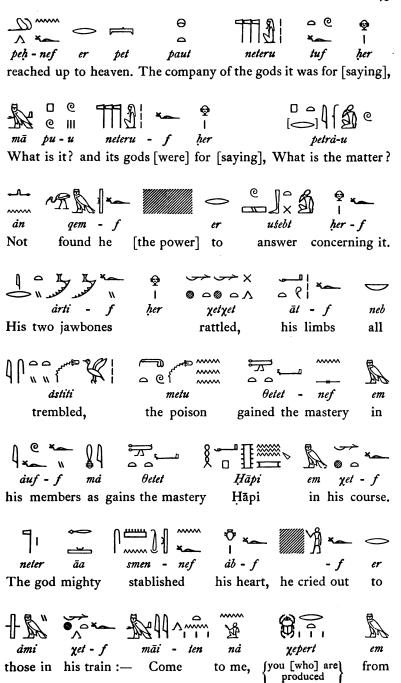


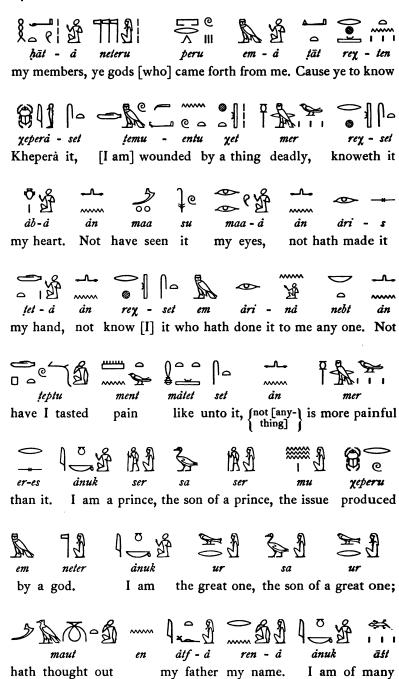
āpep neter āa her set er on the path went the god great along it according to his wish emxet taui-f neter sepsi  $\chi \bar{a}\bar{a}$  - f er in his two lands. The god sacred rose [and came] ha neteru em Āa-perti āny uta forth, the gods of the great double house, life, strength, senb emxet - f sefetsefet - f md hru neb health, following him; he strode on as [he did] day every. unyu - set em teifel sepsi xet fang the serpent sacred, and the fire Shot out its Tanget per - θà àm - f lesef ter - nes



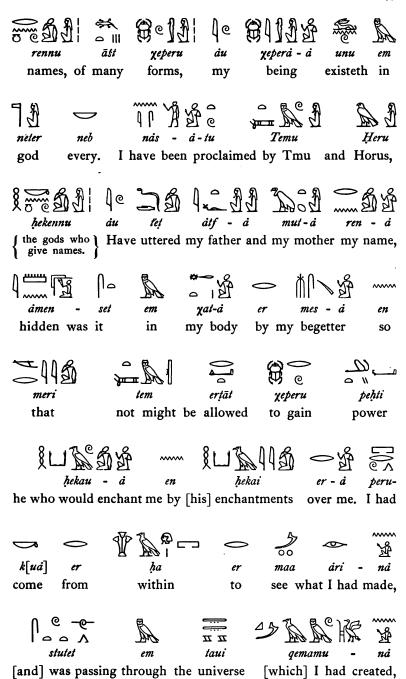
imi na āsu neter neteri - f the dweller among the cedars, the god divine he opened

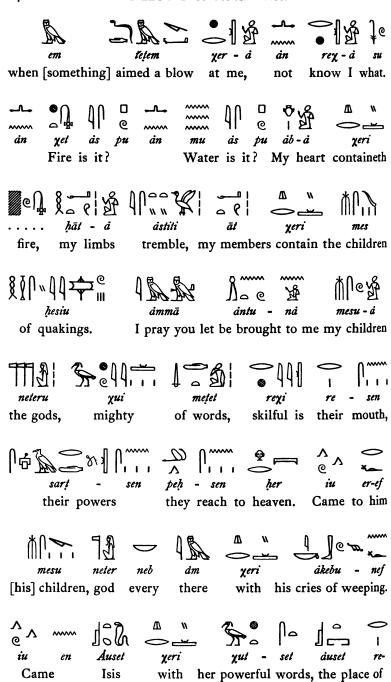
re - f xeru en hen - f ānx his mouth, the cry of his Majesty, life, strength, health,



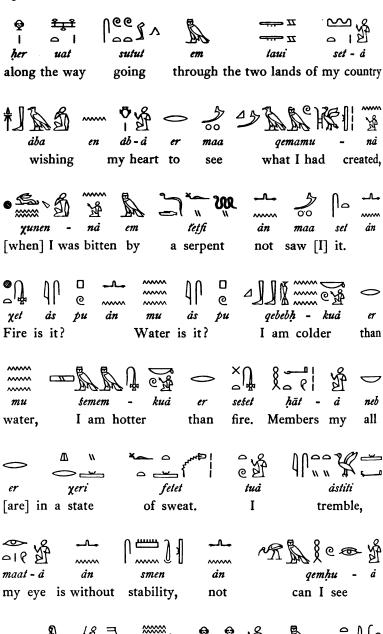


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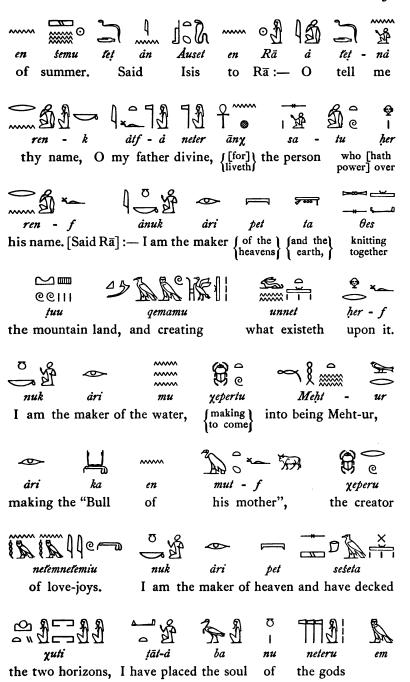


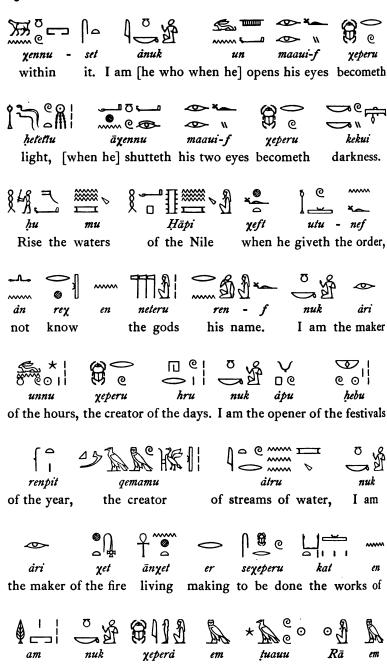


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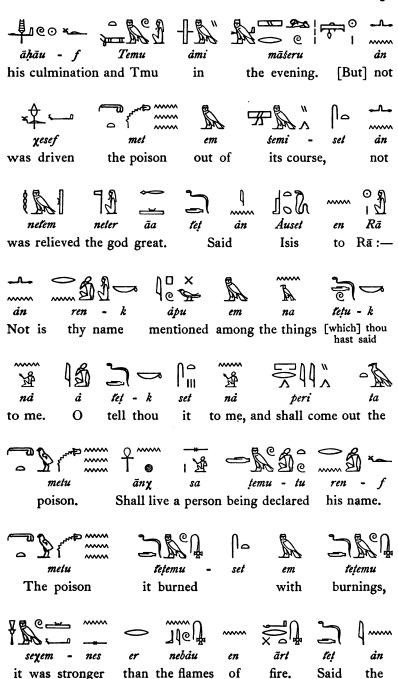
her hrå-å

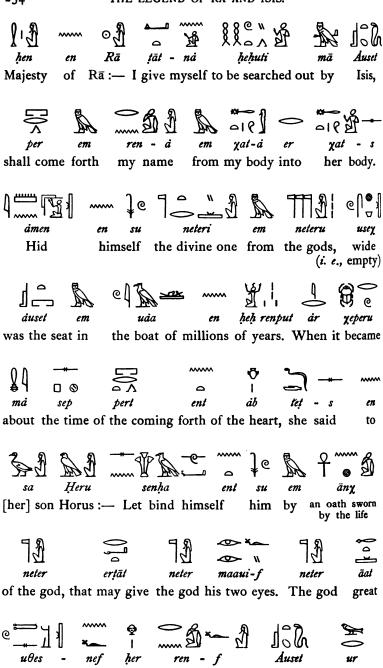
the heavens. Riseth water on my face [as] in the time



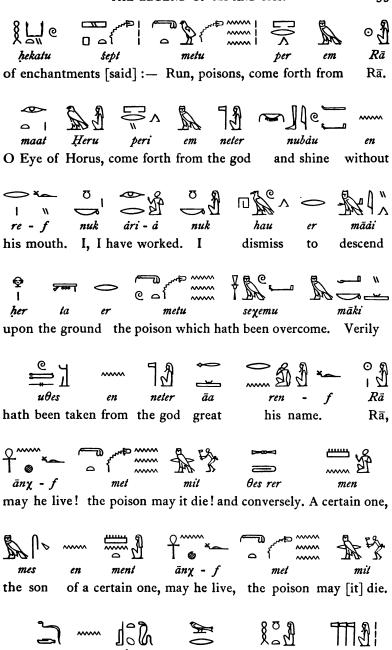


the houses, I am Khepera in the morning, Rā

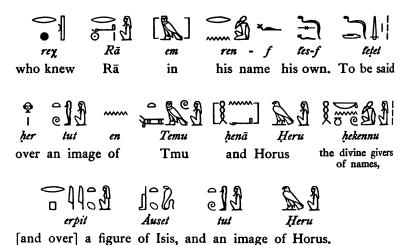




was taken from him his name, [and] Isis the great lady

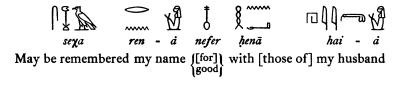


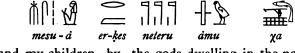
[This] said Isis, the mighty lady, the mistress of the gods,



# FROM THE MONUMENT OF UAḤ-AB-RĀ EM KHU.

[XXVIth dynasty.]





and my children by the gods dwelling in the nome of Mendes.

## TEXTS FROM THE SARCOPHAGUS OF PAŢEPEP.

[XXVIth dynasty.]

peses - s 
$$m\bar{a}t$$
 - k  $Nut$  her - k em ren-s  
Spreadeth she thy mother Nut over thee in her name

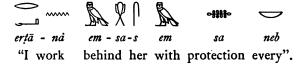


Shall be opened to thee the doors of heaven, shall be unbolted for thee

the doors of the stars of light, shall receive thee thy mother Nut.

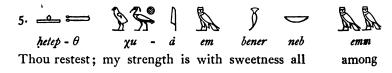
3. The second of the divine who is on his hill, the chief of the divine house,

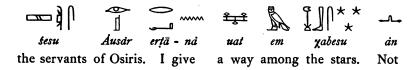
Ut neb Ta-teser neter  $\bar{a}a$  neb qeres in Ut, the lord of Ta-the god great, the lord of the sarcophagus,





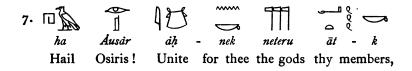
Shall be opened the doors of the horizon, thou shalt stand up

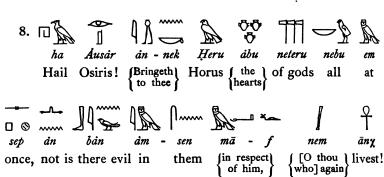






"Brethren of the shrines of the North and South".





9. Prop - k ma qet - k Ausetet uben - s em

Thou becomest young as thou wast. Isis she shineth in

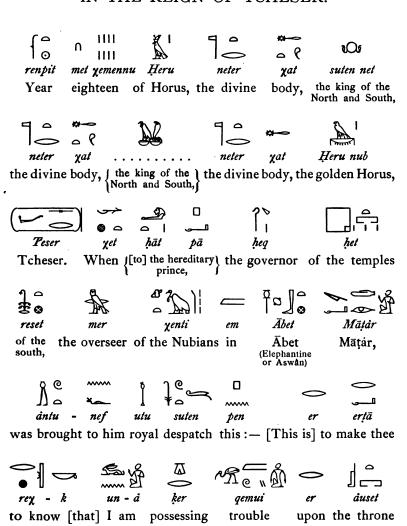
pet en ab-k  $\theta es-s$  tet-k  $\chi u-s$  heaven at thy wish, she raiseth up thy body, she strengtheneth

 $\begin{cases}
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\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
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\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} &$ 

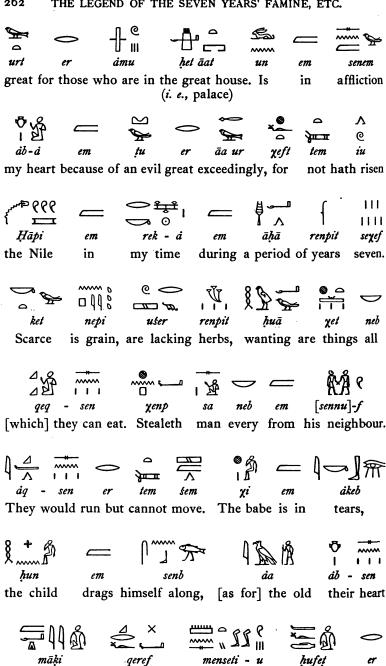
am - k as sehetep - nek ka - k not shalt thou lament; thou art at peace with thy Ka,

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a$$

## THE LEGEND OF THE SEVEN YEARS' FAMINE IN THE REIGN OF TCHESER.

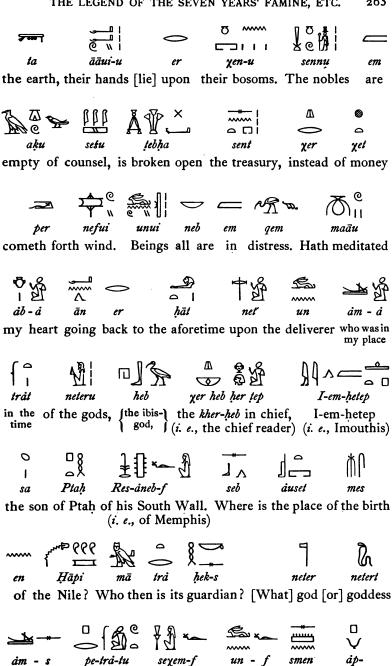


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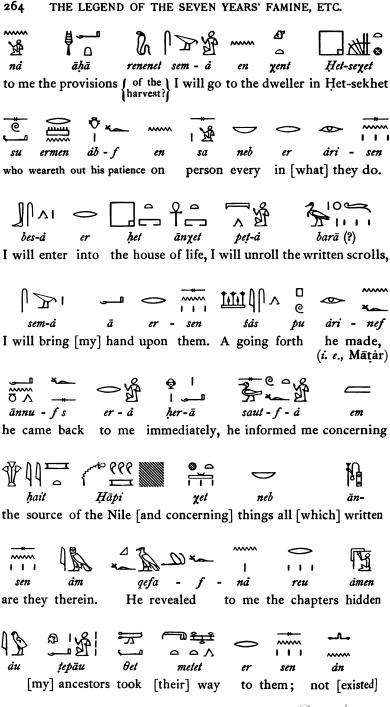


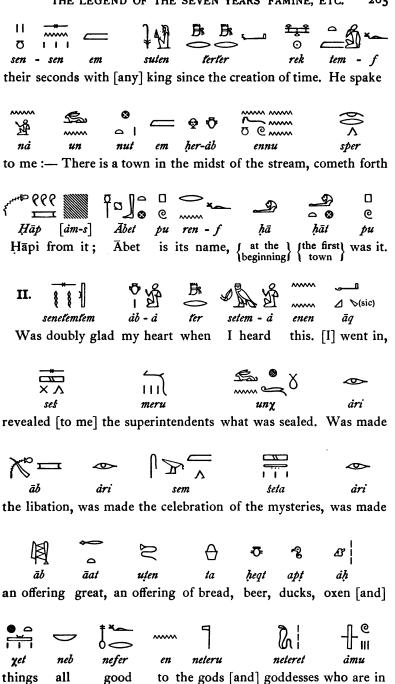
is stricken down; totter their legs [and they] sprawl

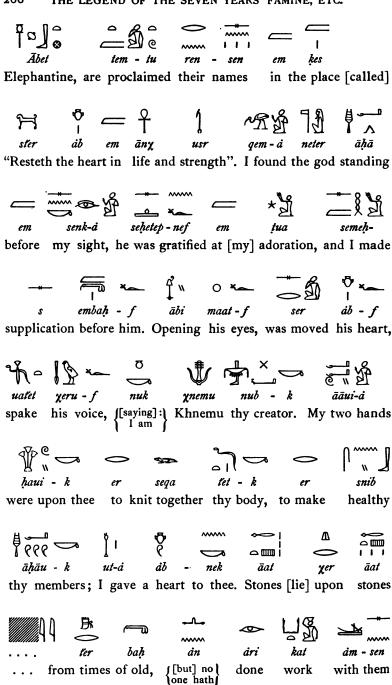
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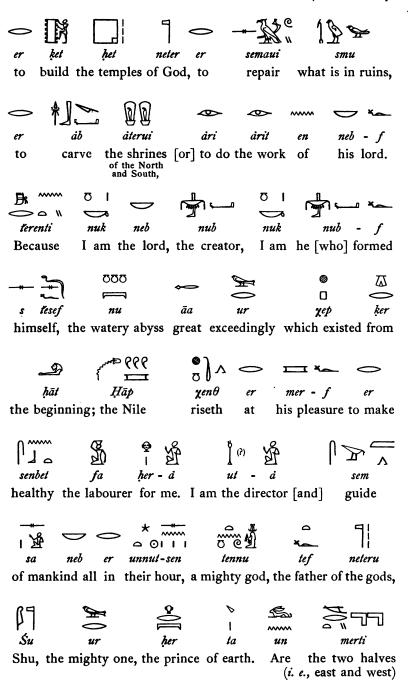


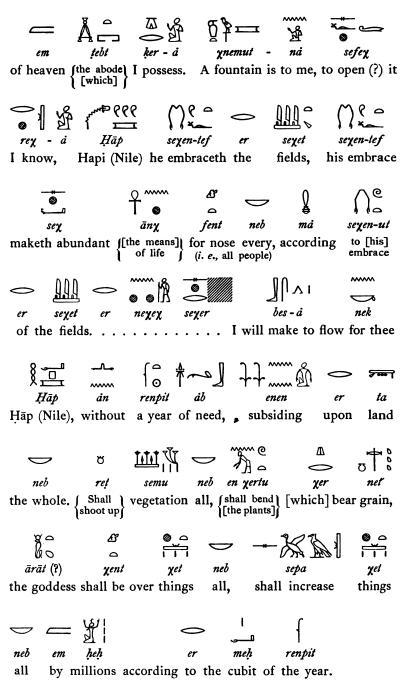
is in it? What then is his form? Is it he who hath announced





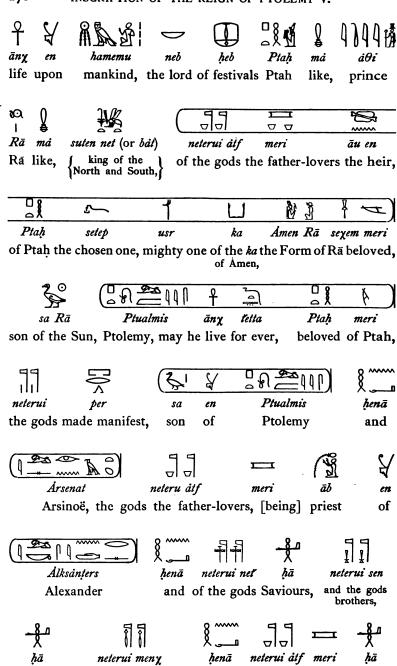






#### INSCRIPTION OF THE REIGN OF PTOLEMY V.

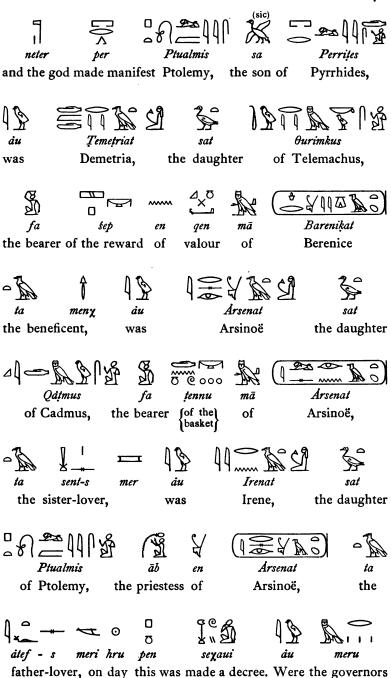
[Gizeh Museum, No. 5576.]



the gods beneficent, and

and

the gods father-lovers,

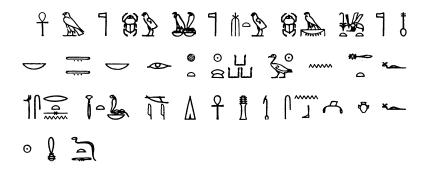


mau (?) peru neter ābu neter henu heru sesetau of the temples, the priests, {those over the mysteries, } the divine libationers bu teser neteru er [who] go into the place sacred the gods in to dress satet and the scribes of the holy books, and their apparel, peru āny ābu the sages of the two houses of life, and the other priests Aneb-hetet from the shrines of Upper and Lower Egypt White Wall. come to (Memphis)

# **TEXTS**

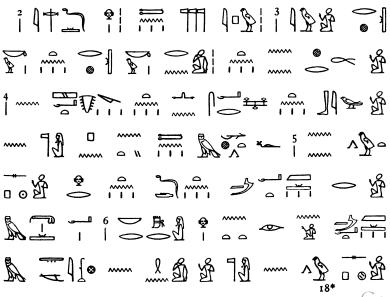
TO BE TRANSLITERATED AND TRANSLATED

#### Titles of Usertsen III., King of Egypt.

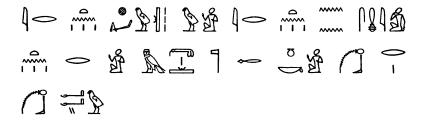


#### Address to the gods of Judgment.

[From the Papyrus of Nebseni.]

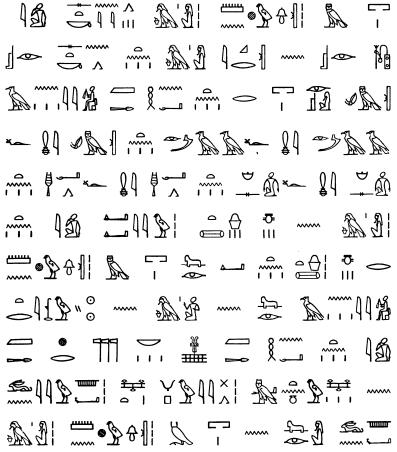


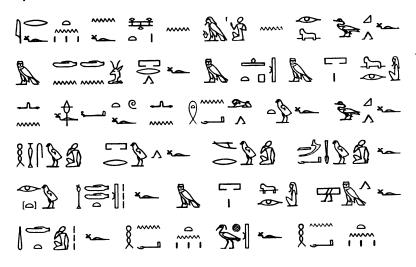
PUDI & ES & CONTROL 留下在"好母 ~~ ! 丁在儿! 哈及 ··· ~ 上口 



## A prayer to the gods of the Underworld.

[From the Papyrus of Ani.]

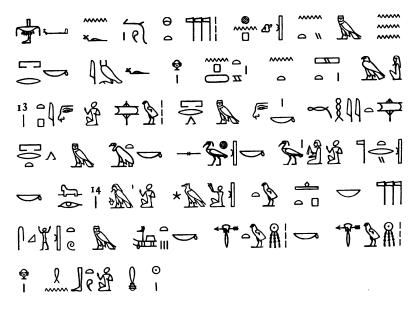




## Hymn to Rā.

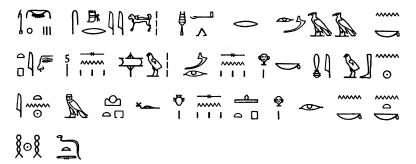
[From the Papyrus of Ani.]

Mark de of day 



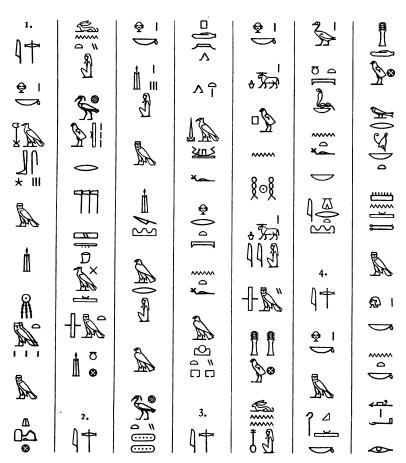
## Hymn to Osiris.

[From the papyrus of Ani.]



A Litany.

[From the Papyrus of Ani.]



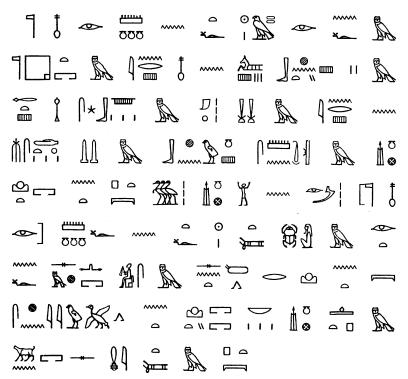
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#### A Prayer of Ani.

[From the Papyrus of Ani.]



#### Inscription of Seti I. King of Egypt.

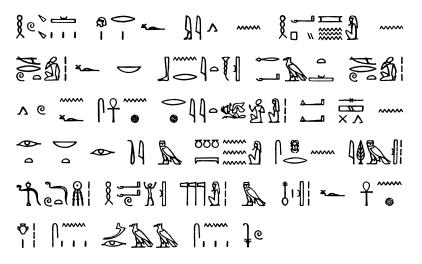


## Inscriptions of the scribe Pai.

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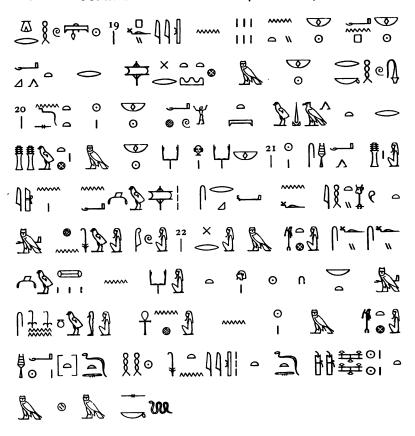


# Hymn to Amen-Rā.



Address to the lady Ta-xert-p-uru-abtu.

-- 00 x e Max a -- -- -- -- " elec 13 - 1 - 1 M. 291 | CBD | 158.113 7 7 15 00 8 A ~ 1 00 1 0 1 



#### Stele of Țāțāu.

#### GLOSSARY.

#### Α Ani a proper name aqesau to cut off atet moment À I, me ä I, me 0 0 å AM old age *àau* "是"是原 *àaui* praise, adoration to cry out äās 2 äи to be äuχemu those who do not Osiris 12/1 Auset Isis

| j_                                      | àusel       | place                                     |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <b>♡</b><br>I                           | àb          | heart                                     |
| · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | àb <b>u</b> | hearts                                    |
| 11 × 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  | ābi         | thirsty man                               |
| <del>111111</del>                       | Abțu        | nome of Abydos                            |
|                                         | Abțu        | city of Abydos                            |
| * ] ~ ~                                 | Äbtet       | funeral mountain of Abydos                |
|                                         | Åbtet       | the lady of Abydos                        |
| *                                       | àbeț        | monthly festival                          |
| ~ <b>* 3</b>                            | <i>àpi</i>  | to decree, judge                          |
| V                                       | <i>àpt</i>  | judgment                                  |
| 1×112                                   | <i>àpui</i> | messengers, openers                       |
| 108                                     | ар <b>и</b> | those                                     |
|                                         | Ap-uat      | "opener of ways" i. e., the name of a god |
|                                         | àm          | in, on, among, from, out of               |
| 18                                      | āmi .       | the one in                                |
| 151                                     | āmiu )      |                                           |
| 是属于                                     | āmu }       | those dwelling in                         |
| 1-5                                     | <i>àmtu</i> | in                                        |
|                                         | <i>àm</i>   | gracious                                  |
| 1                                       | <i>àm</i>   | delights                                  |

| <b>企</b> 深 从 一 从 一 月 | <i>àmemmem</i> | to weep                                                         |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 1                  | <i>àmen</i>    | hidden                                                          |
|                      | Amenta         | the hidden place, the West                                      |
|                      | Amentaiu       | those in the West                                               |
|                      | Åmentet        | the funeral mountain or<br>city on the west bank of<br>the Nile |
| <b>₹</b> , <b>↑</b>  | āmaχ           | venerated                                                       |
| <b>^</b> ^           | Amsu           | name of a god or star                                           |
| <b></b>              | àn             | not, without, destitute of                                      |
| <u></u>              | ån             | by                                                              |
| <u>^</u>             | ān             | to bring, carry                                                 |
| 1112                 | Ån             | name of a god                                                   |
| N O                  | Annu           | Heliopolis                                                      |
| R. T.                | Ánpu           | Anubis                                                          |
| 0 70                 | <i>ànnu</i>    | skin, colour                                                    |
|                      | <i>àner</i>    | stone                                                           |
|                      | Ant            | name of a female                                                |
| 122                  | An-ṭes         | a mythological place                                            |
|                      | ànet ḥrà       | homage to thee!                                                 |
|                      | <b>àr</b>      | then                                                            |
| <b>∞</b>             | àri            | to make, maker, to do                                           |

#### GLOSSARY.

| _                                     |                        |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>&amp;</b>                          | <i>àrit</i>            | work                                  |
| <b>6</b> 6                            | ā <b>r</b> it <b>u</b> | made                                  |
|                                       | àru                    | forms                                 |
| \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | åref                   | therefore                             |
| 18-76                                 | <i>àḥti</i>            | throat                                |
|                                       | <b>i</b> s             | tomb                                  |
|                                       | äst                    | tomb                                  |
| April 1                               | äsiu                   | those who are rewarded with something |
|                                       | äsfet                  | sins, faults                          |
|                                       | <i>àsn</i>             | breath of air                         |
|                                       | åten                   | disk                                  |
| ( )<br>( )                            | ātebui                 | the two banks of the celestial Nile   |
|                                       | äqer                   | to be perfect                         |
|                                       | àqe <b>r</b> t         | a perfect thing                       |
|                                       | āqe <b>ru</b>          | perfected divine beings               |
|                                       | Aķertet                | a name of the underworld              |
|                                       | Aķertet<br>Aķert       | a name of the underworld              |
|                                       | Ā                      |                                       |
| السي                                  | $\ddot{a}$             | hand, power                           |
|                                       | āāui                   | the two hands                         |
| <b>~</b>                              | $\bar{a}a$             | great                                 |

|                                                | āāt                       | great, mighty        |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
|                                                | $ar{a}ar{a}$              | mighty one           |
|                                                | āu                        | dilatation           |
|                                                | āut àb                    | joy, pleasure        |
|                                                | āu ķetep                  | plenitude of peace   |
|                                                | āu                        | food, cakes          |
| E SE VI                                        | āui                       | shipwrecked man      |
| <b>⊸</b> ال                                    | $ar{a}b$                  | to meet              |
| 7                                              | $\bar{a}b$                |                      |
| <u> </u>                                       | $\bar{a}bt$               | pure                 |
| BAME                                           | āmam                      | to eat               |
|                                                | ān                        | scribe               |
| // [ //<br>// // // // // // // // // // // // | ānāni                     | to break into        |
|                                                | ānp                       | name of a festival   |
| Ť                                              | ānχ                       | to live, live!, life |
| T                                              | ānχ                       | to live              |
| ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~         | $\bar{a}n\chi u$          | to live              |
| 4 )                                            | $\bar{a}n\chi$ - $\theta$ | living               |
| 7 ~~~ 11                                       | $\bar{a}n\chi i$          | 11111118             |

| 1827<br>12119                                    | ānyu<br>ānyiu       | living beings             |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| $\sim$ MMMM                                      | ānχ                 | land of life              |
| <b>A</b> ~                                       | āḥā                 | to stand                  |
|                                                  | āḥā                 | period of existence       |
| • e }                                            | $\bar{a}\chi u$     | to lift up, to support    |
| **                                               | ās                  | many                      |
| <b>←</b>                                         | āa <b>i</b>         | a kind of stone           |
|                                                  | āţtet               | name of a boat of the sun |
| $\mathcal{V}$                                    | āq                  | just, true, equal         |
|                                                  | āq                  | to enter, to go in        |
| n 📣                                              |                     | food                      |
|                                                  |                     | I                         |
|                                                  | i                   | to come                   |
| } <b>\$</b> ,                                    | iu                  | to come                   |
|                                                  | Į                   | IJ                        |
|                                                  | u                   | they, them                |
| <del>ैरू ।</del><br>० ।                          | <b>u</b> a <b>t</b> | way, road, path           |
| <del>*                                    </del> | uat                 | roads                     |

| 8 <u>"</u>           | uaḥi        | to be permanent      |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| <b>M</b>             | Uast .      | Thebes               |
|                      | Uatet       | name of a goddess    |
|                      | uå          | I, me                |
| \$ 1 m m             | uāa         | boat                 |
| 474<br>              | <b>u</b> ā  | one                  |
| <del>(   1</del>   0 | uāt         | one                  |
|                      | uben        | to rise (of the sun) |
|                      | un          | to be, to exist      |
| <b></b>              | unen        | to be, is            |
|                      | unenet      | things which are     |
|                      | un          | to open              |
|                      | uniu        | openers              |
| ## 1 A               | Un-nefer    | a name of Osiris     |
|                      | Unti        | a name of a god      |
|                      | ur          | great, great one     |
| 28 E                 | uru         | chiefs               |
| ×                    | Ur          | name of a god        |
| <b>S Y</b> a         | uri         | name of a crown      |
| 0 61                 | ur <u>!</u> | those who rest       |

|          | usu               | weak, feeble                      |
|----------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 10 111   | usm               | electrum (?)                      |
|          | user              | to be strong                      |
| 1        | user              | power                             |
|          | Usertsen          | a king's name                     |
|          | usext             | a hall                            |
|          | usextet<br>maātet | hall of double<br>right and truth |
| Xall 9   | utit              | mummy bandages                    |
| <b>k</b> | utu               | to decree                         |
|          | utut              | decree                            |
|          | utḥet             | altar of offerings                |
|          | ula               | to go forth, set out              |
|          | uťat              | the eye of the Sun                |
| S× -     | uț                | to shoot out                      |
|          | uțețet            | commands                          |
|          | В                 |                                   |
|          | ba                | soul                              |
|          | ba                | divine soul                       |
| 222      | bai <b>u</b>      | souls                             |

| E A            | baiu         | divine souls                   |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| + <del> </del> | ba           | ram                            |
| BP R.          | Bai          | the divine Ram                 |
| A A THE        | Baba         | proper name                    |
| BPLAGE         | $\it Baabi$  | name of a god                  |
| F              | bā <b>ḥ</b>  | to overflow, inundate to flood |
|                | bāt          | wonders, marvels               |
| À              | bāt          | a kind of stone                |
|                | bän          | evil, wicked                   |
|                | benerát      | graciousness                   |
|                | bexenti      | pylons                         |
|                | bezennu      | a kind of stone                |
|                | beseku       | intestines                     |
|                | bet <b>u</b> | to abominate                   |
|                | betennu      | oppression                     |
|                | P            | · .                            |
| 0              | p            | the                            |
| X              | ра           | the                            |
| KIM            | Pai          | proper name                    |
|                | pai          | to fly                         |
| 9              | paut         | company, cycle                 |
| K.J            | pautti       | the double company of the gods |

| <b>□∑</b>   | pu                  | is                                                                        |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             | pui                 | this                                                                      |
| RPP ==      | pfi                 | that                                                                      |
|             | pen                 | this                                                                      |
|             | per                 | house                                                                     |
| []<         | per }               | to come forth                                                             |
| <b>\$</b>   | peru                | to como form                                                              |
|             | perert              | thing which is brought forth                                              |
| []^         | pert                | appearance, manifestation                                                 |
|             | peryeru             | sepulchral meals of bread,<br>beer, oxen, fowl, linen ban-<br>dages, etc. |
| <i>C</i> 2  | peḥ                 | to arrive at, attain to                                                   |
| A C         | peḥreru             | runner                                                                    |
| <u>-</u> ¾, | pest                | back                                                                      |
|             | pest                | to shine                                                                  |
|             | pet                 | heaven                                                                    |
| 00 ×        | petpet              | to break open                                                             |
| □ 8<br>⊖ X  | Ptaḥ                | name of a god                                                             |
|             | Ptaḥ-Sekeri-<br>Tem | the triad of Ptah, Socharis, and Tmu                                      |
|             | peţ                 | to stretch out, extend                                                    |

| F                                       |          |                                  |  |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|--|
| ×                                       | f        | he, his                          |  |
| <b>₹</b> 1                              | fenț     | nose                             |  |
|                                         | M        | •                                |  |
| <b>,</b> —                              | em       | in, among, upon, when, as, with  |  |
|                                         | emm      | in                               |  |
|                                         | embaḥ    | in the presence of, before       |  |
| The Lill                                | emmā     | with, from                       |  |
|                                         | em rex   | knowingly                        |  |
| <b>─</b> ⋒¯″                            | em xenti | among                            |  |
|                                         | em xet   | following                        |  |
| 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | emzetu   | followers                        |  |
|                                         | em sent  | round about, following           |  |
|                                         | em sati  | in front of                      |  |
|                                         | maa      | to see                           |  |
| <b>→</b>                                | maati    | the to                           |  |
| •                                       | maati    | the two eyes the mountain of the |  |
| 500                                     | manu     | setting sun                      |  |
| No 18 May                               | maär     | to be strong, mighty             |  |

|                                                | maāt         | to be right and true, right and truth |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
|                                                | Maāt         | the goddess of right and truth        |
|                                                | Maāti        | twofold right and truth               |
|                                                | maā-yeru     | one whose word is right<br>and true   |
|                                                | ma <b>āu</b> | winds                                 |
| <b>₽</b> , <b>₽</b> □                          | må           | like, as                              |
| ()                                             | mäti         | like, as                              |
| <b>○</b> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | män          | daily                                 |
|                                                | māyen        | boat                                  |
|                                                | māket        | strength, protection                  |
|                                                | mālennu      | ways, paths                           |
| <br>                                           | mu           | water                                 |
|                                                | mut          | mother                                |
| ····· }                                        | men          | to stablish                           |
| <u> </u>                                       | men          | monuments                             |
|                                                | menxu        | beneficent, perfect                   |
|                                                | ment         | pain, sickness                        |
| <u></u>                                        | ment         | daily                                 |
| A                                              | me <b>r</b>  | to love, be loved                     |
|                                                |              | Digitized by Google                   |

| 711                   | meri           | loving                   |  |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| BINE B                | meriti         | beloved                  |  |
|                       | meru  <br>mert | will, wish               |  |
|                       | me <b>r</b>    | superintendent           |  |
|                       | Mer-țesțes     | a mythological locality  |  |
|                       | meḥit          | north wind               |  |
|                       | meḥta          | dwellers in the north    |  |
| <b>€</b>              | mestu          | what is born             |  |
| Megal                 | mestu          | children                 |  |
|                       | mesțet         | a kind of stone          |  |
| Λ                     | met            | ten                      |  |
|                       | mete <b>ru</b> | to bear [false] witness  |  |
|                       | mețu<br>mețet  | words, speech            |  |
| N                     |                |                          |  |
| ~~~, <del>\</del>     | n              | of, to, before, by, with |  |
| $m = \frac{1}{m}$     | ån             | not, without             |  |
| enen =                | ån             | not, without             |  |
|                       | nat            | without                  |  |
|                       | Naā-ruṭ        |                          |  |
| i. e., "nothing grows | An-ruṭ-f       | a mythological locality, |  |

| <b>***</b>                             | ná                 | I, me                     |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| TT D                                   | nás                | to call, invoke, proclaim |
| ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ | nini               | to do homage              |
|                                        | nāāu               | winds                     |
|                                        | Nārt               | name of a god             |
| <b>E</b> i                             | nuā                | l, me                     |
| O S                                    | nuk                | I                         |
| 000                                    | Nu                 | name of a god             |
|                                        | Nut                | name of a goddess         |
| <b>⊗</b><br>△                          | nut                | city                      |
|                                        | nuti               | citizens                  |
|                                        | neb                | every, all                |
| $\bigcirc$ , $\bigcirc$ $\{$           | neb                | lord                      |
|                                        | nebu               | lords, all                |
| ) <u> </u>                             | nebt               | all, every, lord, lady    |
|                                        | nub                | to form, to mould         |
|                                        | Neb-er-ter         | name of a god             |
|                                        | nept               | inundated land            |
|                                        | nef .              | him, to him               |
|                                        | nefu               | winds                     |
| X 2 2 8                                | Ne <b>f-u</b> rtet | a mythological locality   |

| †, † <b>*</b> ~  | nefer   | to be good, or beautiful, a good thing |
|------------------|---------|----------------------------------------|
| ∄ }              | nefer-θ | good                                   |
| # DI             | nefert  | a good thing                           |
| [ ]              | neferu  | beauties                               |
|                  | nemā    | to stride                              |
| ٧ <mark> </mark> | nemmät  | step                                   |
|                  | nemeḥ   | feeble, weak                           |
| <del>}</del>     | eneniu  | things which, those which              |
| \$11             | neḥi    | suppliant                              |
|                  | neḥem   | to deliver                             |
| ⊗ □ □ ⊗          | Nexen   | name of a city                         |
| <del></del>      | nes     | her, it                                |
| 61               | nes     | tongue                                 |
| R                | nes     | to enter                               |
|                  | nesemet | boat                                   |
| ~~~~<br>~~~      | nek     | thee                                   |
|                  | ent     | of, which                              |
| Δ                | net     | thou                                   |
| 7, 7             | neter   | god, divine                            |
| 777              | neteru  | gods                                   |

|                                         | neteru            | gods                              |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                                         | neteri            | strong                            |
|                                         | neter ḥenu        | priests                           |
|                                         | neter ķet         | temple                            |
| 9====================================== | neter hetepu      | divine offerings                  |
| 8 1                                     | Neter-xert        | the underworld                    |
| ¶                                       | Neter-xertet      | the underworld                    |
| ~~~~<br>Q                               | enti              | of, who, which                    |
| ~~~~<br>~~                              | entef             | he, him                           |
|                                         | entek             | thou                              |
|                                         | netem             | sweet, pleasant                   |
|                                         | netesetet         | little                            |
| •                                       | R                 |                                   |
| <b>O</b>                                | er                | for, from, against, more than, to |
|                                         | er hert           | upwards                           |
| ⊙<br>                                   |                   |                                   |
|                                         | Rā                | the Sungod                        |
|                                         |                   |                                   |
| ± 2 € €                                 | Rā-Ḥeru-ҳuti      | Rā-Harmachis                      |
| ⊙용니니<br>기계                              | Rā-χā-ka <b>u</b> | prenomen of Usertsen Ill.         |
| ⊙∰ ⊔<br>□□                              | Rā-ҳeper-ka       | prenomen of Usertsen I.           |
| (1)                                     |                   | Caarla                            |

|             |               | •                     |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|
|             | Rā-Tem-zeperd | i a triad of gods     |
|             | re            | mouth                 |
| 0           | re-per        | temple                |
| 0           | re-peru       | temples               |
| <b>()</b>   | eref          | therefore             |
|             | ren           | name                  |
|             | Ren-åqer      | a proper name         |
| <b>∫</b> ⊙  | renpit        | year                  |
| ∫ ☐<br>III  | renput        | years                 |
|             | reχ           | to know               |
|             | rexit         | intelligent beings    |
|             | rekḥ          | name of a festival    |
|             | rekḥu         | heat                  |
|             | ret<br>reθ    | men and women         |
| <b>3</b> 77 | ruţ           | to grow               |
|             | erṭāt<br>erṭā | to give               |
|             | H             | ·                     |
| n Major     | hai           | O                     |
|             | haker         | name of a festival    |
|             | hamemet       | human beings          |
|             |               | 20* Digitized by C100 |

|                    | hennu   | to praise        |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|
| ~~~ \$ \frac{1}{2} | hennu   | praises          |
| ⊙<br>              | hru     | day              |
|                    | hereret | what is pleasing |

H

| 图下在"值堂                                  | <u></u> pai <b>u</b>  | naked man                    |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
|                                         | <u></u> hatu          | foul, filth                  |
| 8e % ====                               | ḥи                    | food                         |
| *                                       | <u></u> ḥāāu          | to rejoice                   |
| 8 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ | <u>ķ</u> ā            | limbs, members               |
| 8 - 1 - 1                               | Ḥāpi                  | the Nile                     |
| 0                                       | <u>ķ</u> eb           | festival                     |
|                                         | ḥeb <b>u</b>          | festivals                    |
|                                         | <u>ķ</u> ebs <b>u</b> | clothing                     |
| § _ ( )                                 | <u>h</u> ept          | to embrace                   |
| - Š                                     | <u>ḥ</u> ems          | to sit                       |
| <b>→</b> 0                              | <u></u> hemt          | wife .                       |
|                                         | <u></u> hen           | Majesty, priest              |
| 8 ······<br>2I                          | <u></u> ḥenā          | and, with                    |
| ) <del>**</del> *0                      | <i>henti</i>          | two periods of 60 years each |
|                                         | Dic                   | nitized by Google            |

|                     | hent                 | mistress, lady        |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| ♥                   | <u></u> her          | to, for, on, upon, by |
| Ø Ø                 | ḥer-āb<br>ḥeri-āb    | within                |
|                     | ḥeri-āb }            | because               |
| <b>♥</b>            | her-s                | thereat               |
|                     | Ḥeru                 | Horus                 |
|                     | Ḥeru nub             | golden Horus          |
|                     | } Ḥeru-χuti          | Harpocrates           |
| <b>∲</b>            | ḥrā                  | face                  |
| <b>⊕</b>            | ḥràu                 | faces                 |
|                     | <u></u> heru         | terrors               |
|                     | <i>ḥert</i>          | celestial regions     |
| <b>§</b> ⊙ <b>§</b> | <u>ḥe</u> ḥ          | eternity              |
|                     | <u></u> hes <b>u</b> | to be pleased         |
|                     | ḥesu<br>ḥestu        | favours               |
|                     | <u></u> hesui        | favoured ones         |

|                 | <u>h</u> etep   | to rest, to repose, to be<br>at peace, to set down,<br>peace, to set (of the sun) |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u> </u>        | <u>hetep</u>    | offering                                                                          |
|                 | <u>hetepiu</u>  | those who give peace                                                              |
|                 | <u>h</u> etepu  | offerings                                                                         |
|                 | <u>h</u> etepet | offerings                                                                         |
|                 | <u>ķetrā</u>    | to pay something due                                                              |
|                 | Ḥet-ḥert        | Hathor                                                                            |
|                 | Ḥet-Ptaḥ-ka     | Memphis                                                                           |
| Ì               | <u>ķ</u> et"    | white                                                                             |
| in and          | <u> hettut</u>  | light                                                                             |
| 7 4             | <u>ķ</u> eq     | to rule                                                                           |
| ₽<br>!!!        | <u>h</u> eq     | beer, ale                                                                         |
|                 | <u></u> heqert  | hungry                                                                            |
|                 | Ḥeqt            | name of a goddess                                                                 |
| ,. <u> </u>     |                 |                                                                                   |
|                 | χ               |                                                                                   |
|                 | χ <i>aut</i>    | table, altar                                                                      |
|                 | χauit           | altar                                                                             |
| 0 110 " 11 11 1 |                 | CI                                                                                |

|            | χabesu                       | stars                                |
|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|            | χ <i>at</i>                  | dead body                            |
| a'a        | $\chi^{at}$                  | body, bodies                         |
| <u>a</u> 1 | $\chi ar{a}$                 | to be crowned                        |
|            | $\chiar{a}$ - $	heta\dot{a}$ | crowned                              |
| ප          | $\chi ar{a}$                 | crown                                |
|            | χu                           | a spiritual part of a man            |
|            | χυ                           | to glorify, be glorified, to protect |
|            | χu                           | rays of light                        |
|            | χu                           | shining, spiritual beings            |
| <u>ල</u>   | χui                          | horizon                              |
|            | χebent                       | sin, wickedness                      |
|            | χeper                        | to come into being                   |
|            | χeperu                       | product, what exists                 |
|            | <sub>γε</sub> peru           | transformations, forms of existence  |
|            | Xeperā                       | a god of creation                    |

|                                        | χefi         | towards, opposite, in face of |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
|                                        | χefta        | enemies                       |
| 111                                    | χemt         | three                         |
| ס° װוּ                                 | $\chi emt$   | copper, bronze                |
| 5 Del                                  | χnem         | to join, to unite             |
| 5 <b>3</b> )                           | Xnemu        | a god of creation             |
| ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ | χen          | interior of                   |
| ************************************** | χen<br>χennu | to alight, to hover over      |
|                                        | χenp         | to draw out                   |
|                                        | χenti        | before, dwelling at           |
|                                        | Xensu        | name of a god                 |
|                                        | χer          | under, to, with               |
|                                        | χer          | to cast down, be over-thrown  |
| <b>△ △ △</b>                           | Xer-āba      | a city near Memphis           |
|                                        | χeru         | voice, word                   |
|                                        |              | Digitized by Google           |

|                                              | χer ḥebu      | chief readers                       |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| ***************************************      | χesef         | to meet, to repulse                 |
|                                              | χeseft        | to sail up the river                |
|                                              | χet           | things                              |
|                                              | χe <u>t</u>   | to float down the river             |
|                                              | S             |                                     |
| ſ, <del></del>                               | s             | she, it, her, sign of the causative |
|                                              | sa            | son, child                          |
|                                              | sa Rā         | son of the Sun                      |
| l das                                        | Sa            | the god of intelligence             |
| X Form X                                     | sam ta        | burial                              |
| \$ .!                                        | sat           | earth                               |
|                                              | satu          | to shine, rays                      |
|                                              | sās           | six                                 |
|                                              | sām           | to eat                              |
| BIRNA                                        | sāmi <b>u</b> | devourers                           |
| <b>↑</b> ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ | sānχ          | to vivify                           |
|                                              | sā <b>r</b>   | to bring forward                    |
|                                              | sā <u>ḥ</u> ā | to make to stand up                 |
|                                              | sā <b>ḥu</b>  | the spiritual body                  |
|                                              |               | Digitized by Google                 |

| ] e                                   | su         | he, him                   |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| T                                     |            | •                         |
|                                       | suat       | to make to travel         |
|                                       | Seb        | the god of the earth      |
| [ * ]                                 | sebu       | doors                     |
|                                       | sebāu      | fiends                    |
| <u>~</u> ∫ ″                          | sebi       | to pass on                |
| _ <del>*</del>                        | sep        | case, moment, time        |
| <del></del>                           | sep sen    | twice, duplicity          |
| <del></del>                           | sepu       | times                     |
|                                       | sefisefi   | abundance                 |
|                                       | smauti (?) | uniter of North and South |
| <i>₹</i>                              | sem        | to guide, leader          |
|                                       | smā        | to accuse                 |
| * 🐨                                   | småt (?)   | half monthly festival     |
|                                       | smen       | to establish              |
| \( \frac{\frac{1}{1}}{1}, \frac{1}{1} | sen        | they, them                |
| 11                                    | sen        | two                       |
| $\Pi_{\Omega}^{\Box}$                 | sent       | twice                     |
|                                       | sen        | brother                   |
| 11                                    | sensen     | bases of statues          |
| <b>μ</b> ~~~                          | senb       | good health               |

|                                         | sennu           | image                                       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|
| £3                                      | sen ta          | adoration                                   |
|                                         | sențet          | to fear, fear                               |
| 630 g                                   | sențet          | timid man                                   |
| PR LA                                   | seru            | nobles, chiefs                              |
|                                         | serq            | to make to breathe                          |
| BAIN                                    | sexa            | to remember, remembrance                    |
|                                         | sexu            | to glorify                                  |
|                                         | sexeper         | to make to come into being                  |
|                                         | sexem           | shrine                                      |
|                                         | sexem           | strong                                      |
|                                         | sexeniu         | those who make to alight                    |
|                                         | sexer           | to overthrow                                |
|                                         | sexeru          | things which go on, affairs, plans, schemes |
|                                         | sexet           | to be overthrown                            |
|                                         | seḥeru          | to drive away                               |
|                                         | se <u>h</u> et' | to illuminate                               |
|                                         | se <u>h</u> eq  | to cut, to sever                            |
|                                         | sehetep         | to lay to rest, to appease                  |
| × \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | ses             | to pass, motion                             |
| <b>#</b>                                | sesep           | to receive                                  |

| <u> </u>  | sek                   | infinity                    |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
|           | sek                   | to draw on                  |
| 18 0      | seku                  | those who set               |
| R         | Seker                 | name of a god               |
|           | seker                 | name of sacred boat         |
|           | sekiet                | a boat of the sun           |
|           | seqa                  | to exalt                    |
|           | seķer                 | silence                     |
| 0 D D 0   | sta                   | to be towed along           |
|           | setem                 | to hear                     |
| ] <u></u> | suten                 | king, royal                 |
| ] _ []    | suteni                | sovereignty                 |
|           | suten ān              | royal scribe                |
|           | suten net<br>(or bäť) | King of the North and South |
|           | Suten-ḥenen           | Heracleopolis               |
|           | suten hetep ţā        | give a royal offering!      |
|           | setekeni              | those who make to enter     |
|           | stert                 | a lying down                |
|           | steri                 | to lie down                 |
|           |                       |                             |

# SH

|                                                                                                   | \$āt          | slaughter                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------|
| $\int \int $ | Śu            | name of a god                            |
| $\int \mathcal{L} \circ$                                                                          | śu            | light                                    |
|                                                                                                   | seps .        | sacred, holy                             |
|                                                                                                   | \$em          | to go                                    |
| l. <u>Á</u>                                                                                       | sen           | to curse                                 |
|                                                                                                   | senār .       | to repulse, be repulsed                  |
| ] ê                                                                                               | <i>senbet</i> | body                                     |
| ) / K                                                                                             | <i>sesi</i>   | to follow                                |
|                                                                                                   | set Heru      | "Lake of Horus", a mythological locality |
|                                                                                                   | <i>seta</i>   | hidden                                   |
|                                                                                                   | seθit         | hidden place                             |
|                                                                                                   |               |                                          |

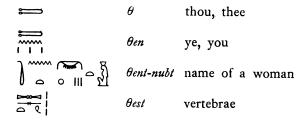
#### Т

| ۵          | 1           | thee, thou                                  |
|------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|
|            | ta          | bread, cakes                                |
| 700        | ta          | land, the earth                             |
|            | taui        | the lands of the North and South, the world |
|            | Ta-merà     | a name of Egypt                             |
|            | Ta-tesertet | the underworld                              |
| - <b>S</b> | tu          | thee, mark of the passive                   |

|                  | tepā                 | to smell             |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                  | tepḥet               | storehouse           |
| ۵<br>*مــ        | tef                  | father               |
|                  | Tem                  | a god of Heliopolis  |
|                  | Temu                 | a god of monopolis   |
| \$ 5             | tem åb               | strong of heart      |
|                  | temt                 | sledge               |
| ~~~              | ten                  | ye, you              |
|                  | ten                  | how many             |
|                  | trāui                | morning and evening  |
| $\Lambda\Lambda$ | texenui              | a pair of obelisks   |
|                  |                      |                      |
|                  | Ţ                    |                      |
| △, △             | ţā                   | to give, giver       |
|                  | ţāţāiu               | givers               |
|                  | <b>Ţ</b> āṭāu        | name of a man        |
|                  | ţu                   | mountains            |
| ≥ £              | tu }                 | evil, sin            |
|                  | ţu                   | evii, siii           |
| * [ ]            | <b>!u</b> a          | a hymn of praise     |
|                  | <b>ļu</b> a <b>u</b> | to praise, adoration |
|                  |                      |                      |

| *               | ţ <b>u</b> at         | the underworld                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 원<br> <br>원<br> | ţep                   | head, upon, first                          |
|                 | <u>t</u> ept          | name of a festival                         |
| § <b>○</b><br>  | țep re                | utterance                                  |
|                 | ţemu                  | to pronounce .                             |
|                 | ţemt                  | knife                                      |
| ~~~ X           | țențen                | confidence, boldness                       |
|                 | ţeţ                   | the trunk containing<br>the body of Osiris |
| ##<br>          | <u>tettet</u>         | to be stable, firm                         |
|                 | ţeţţeţit              | duration                                   |
|                 | Ţeṭṭeṭu               |                                            |
|                 | Tețțețu<br>Tețțu      | name of a town                             |
|                 | <b>t</b> eķa <b>u</b> | to see                                     |

## TH



## TCH

ta to go forth

ta husband

fiend

tefau funeral food or meals

tet body

tetta eternity, for ever

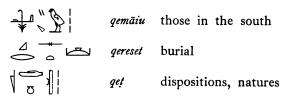
tet to speak, to declare

tetet words, things said

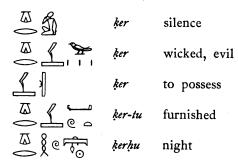
#### K

thou, thee, thy k the double of a man ka doubles kau a divine double ka shrine karå a festival kaḥrāka I, me kuà old age keḥek





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